

ARMY



NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

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AND VOLUNTEER
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THE GATLING CAMEL GUN.

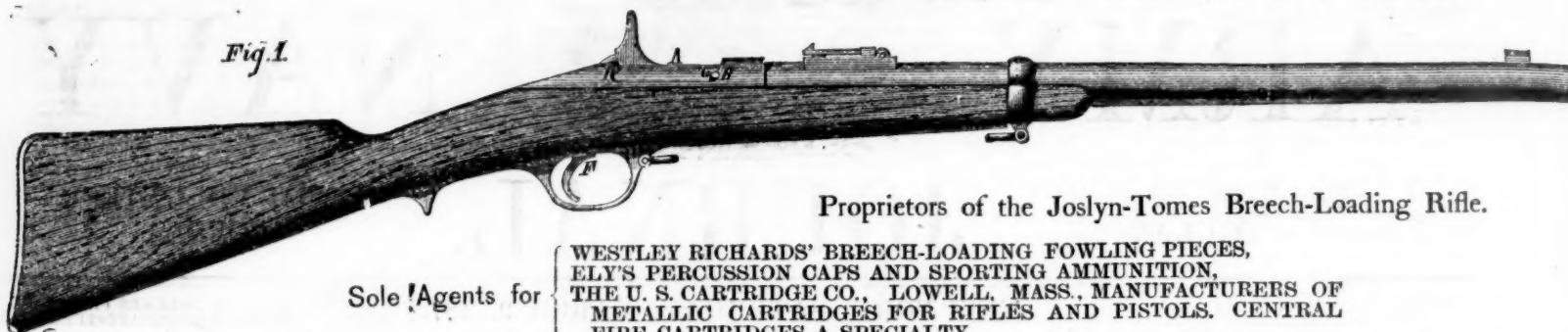
THE above spirited illustration of Dr. Gatling's last adaptation of the system which bears his name is the first of a series that we purpose publishing. In the valuable little *resumé* of invention recently issued by the *Scientific American*, to which we are indebted for this illustration, it is assumed that the suggestion of this gun may be due to the arguments of Colonel Maxwell, of the East Indian service, who has been an earnest advocate of the use of camels to bear small guns in war. Colonel Maxwell, as superintendent of the Cessipore gun foundry in India, and more recently, we believe, as member of one or more ordnance commissions in England, has gained a deservedly high reputation in the ordnance and engi-

neering circles; yet we fancy he is entitled to no greater credit in the construction of this camel Gatling than may belong to any shrewd appreciator of the possibilities of the Gatling system. Two years since, at least, we remember talking with the inventor about the adaptability of his guns, with weight and proportions properly reduced, to a similar service. An attempt was made by Russian journals, some months since, to claim the invention of the batteries now being made in St. Petersburg, and even of a lot of them made in this country, for General Gorloff, an officer of too high ideas of professional honor to be flattered by this attempt to ascribe to him credit which belonged to another. We have yet to find in our English files any intimation that Colonel Maxwell is entitled to any credit for the Gatling Camel Gun, except the credit of being the first to appreciate its value.

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Fig. 1



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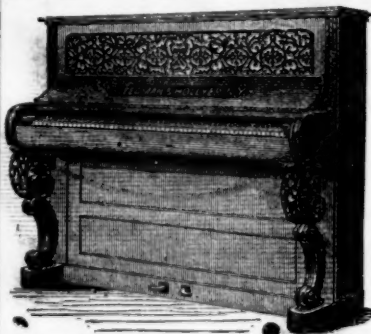
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THE ARMY.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S
OFFICE, WASHINGTON, February 27, 1872.

General Orders No. 8.

GENERAL Orders No. 82, of 1867, are modified to read as follows:

To prevent payments on fraudulent discharge papers, paymasters are directed to refuse payment unless the identity of the soldier is properly established. (See Circular 58, August 12, 1867, Paymaster General's Office.)

As discharged soldiers usually travel in advance of the mail, company commanders, adjutants commanding regimental bands and non-commissioned staff, and medical officers in charge of hospitals, will send to the chief paymaster the notification of discharge required several mails previous to date of discharge. These commanders will send with this notification the signature of the discharged soldier as additional proof of identity, if he can write his name; if he cannot write his name, this fact will be reported in writing on the notification of discharge. If the soldier prefers payment elsewhere, the notification will be sent to the paymaster, to whom the discharged soldier will present himself. If not sent by mail, the notification must be sent through another channel than the hands of the man discharged. No payments will be made on discharged papers by any paymaster except upon receipt of such notification, unless he may be otherwise satisfied of their genuineness, and of the personal identity of the claimant.

II. On the master-rolls of hospitals the enlisted men detailed to perform the duty of hospital attendants will be mustered as "nurses or cooks." This regulation becomes necessary, as the accounting officers disallow the payment of extra pay if they are mustered as hospital attendants or ward masters, under the act of July 13, 1866, and Special Orders No. 94, of February 22, 1867, from adjutant-general's office.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending
March 4, 1872.

Tuesday, February 27.

SERGEANT Perry A. Ball, Battery H, Third Artillery, having performed the duty assigned him in Special Order No. 9, February 17, 1872, from headquarters Fort Pulaski, Georgia, will return to his station at Fort Pulaski without delay. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation and the Subsistence Department commutation of rations at the usual rates.

Private Bernard Persh, Company B, Tenth Infantry, having been appointed hospital steward U. S. Army, will report by letter to the commanding general Department of Texas for assignment to duty.

By direction of the President, so much of Special Orders No. 440, November 10, 1871, from this office, as accepts the resignation of Captain Henry Clayton, Seventeenth Infantry, to take effect April 19, 1872, is, under peculiar circumstances, hereby revoked.

Leave of absence for six months from March 1, 1872, is hereby granted Captain E. C. Boynton, Third Artillery.

Wednesday, February 28.

So much of Special Orders No. 44, paragraph 3, February 21, 1872, from this office, as remits the unexecuted portion of the sentence of a General Court-martial in the case of Private Daniel J. Mulcahy, Battery I, First Artillery, is hereby amended to read: Private Daniel J. Mulcahy.

The telegraphic orders of the 27th instant, from the War Department, directing Colonel James A. Hardie, Inspector-General, to proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, on official business, and on its completion to return to his proper station, and then to repair to Washington and report to the Secretary of War, are hereby confirmed.

The telegraphic order of the 27th instant, from this office, directing the superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service to forward one hundred recruits to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for assignment to the Eighth Cavalry, is hereby confirmed. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

Thursday, February 29.

The following-named enlisted men will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the places where they may be serving. These soldiers are not entitled to travel pay: Sergeant Julius Loeb, Company B, Second Infantry; Private Carlos G. Bostwick, Company I, Second Infantry; Private Hermann F. Peitz, alias Emile Becker, Battery H, Third Artillery; Private Louis D. Vandever, Company I, Sixth Cavalry; Private Michael Liddy, Company I, First Infantry, now at Southport, New York.

Private Roderick Geraty, Company K, Second Cavalry, now with his command, is hereby transferred to the Second Artillery, which command he will proceed to

join. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation, the cost of which will be charged to the soldier upon the rolls of his command.

The superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service will prepare and forward, under proper charge, all disposable colored cavalry recruits to Galveston, Texas, where they will be reported, upon arrival, to the commanding general Department of Texas for assignment to the Ninth Cavalry. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

Friday, March 1.

The following-named enlisted men, having been appointed hospital stewards U. S. Army, will report as follows for assignment to duty: Sergeant Alexander J. Skelly, Company H, Eleventh Infantry, by letter, to the commanding general Department of Texas; Private Peter Michaelson, Company I, Twelfth Infantry, by letter, to the commanding general Department of California.

The resignation of Second Lieutenant William W. Wood, Thirtieth Infantry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect May 1, 1872.

Private Frederick H. Fletcher, General Mounted Service U. S. Army, now at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving.

Saturday, March 2.

Brigadier-General O. O. Howard, Commissioner Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, will report in person without delay to the Honorable the Secretary of the Interior for special service.

On the recommendation of the Pay Department, the following officers of that department are hereby assigned to duty as follows: Major F. E. Hunt will, on the 15th instant, relieve Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Fry, deputy paymaster-general, of his duties as chief paymaster Department of the Missouri. Upon being relieved by Major Hunt, Lieutenant-Colonel Fry will repair to San Francisco and relieve Major Samuel Woods of his duties as chief paymaster Military Division of the Pacific.

The unexecuted portion of the sentence of a General Court-martial, promulgated in General Court-martial Orders No. 65, October 13, 1871, from headquarters Department of Texas, directing that Private John L. Westervelt, Company B, Nineteenth Infantry, "be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States, with loss of all pay and allowances now due or that may become due, and to be confined in the penitentiary at Baton Rouge, La., for the period of four years," is hereby remitted, and he will be released from confinement upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be confined.

Monday, March 4.

Private Thomas McCarty, General Service U. S. Army, now with Signal Service Detachment U. S. Army, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, will report in person without delay to the chief signal officer U. S. Army, Washington, D. C. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

Private James Sullivan, Company I, First Cavalry, now in confinement at St. Louis Depot, Missouri, will be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be confined.

The unexecuted portion of the sentence of a General Court-martial, promulgated in General Orders No. 19, of April 29, 1871, from headquarters Department of the South, directing that Musician George Lennon, Company E, Second Infantry, "be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States; to forfeit all pay now due or that may become due him, except the just dues of the laundress; to have his head shaved and be drummed out of camp, and to be confined at Fort Pulaski, Georgia, for the remainder of his term of enlistment, and to be kept at hard labor," is hereby remitted and he will be released from confinement upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be confined.

Private Edward Morton, Company A, Seventh Cavalry, now with his command, will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving.

Private Eugene Sullivan, Company C, Permanent Party, General Service U. S. Army, Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, now with his command, will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving, to enable him to enter the Soldiers' Home. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish him with transportation from New York city to this city, the cost of which will be refunded to the Quartermaster's Department by the treasurer of the Soldiers' Home.

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

The following is a list of the changes of stations of troops reported at the War Department since last report:

Company B, Ninth Cavalry, from Fort Griffin, Tex., to Fort Duncan, Tex., February 17.
Company G, Ninth Cavalry, from Fort Griffin, Tex., to Fort Clark, Tex., February 17.
Company L, Ninth Cavalry, from Fort Duncan, Tex., to Fort McIntosh, Tex., February 17.
Company C, Ninth Cavalry, from Fort Concho, Tex., to Fort Duncan, Tex., February 17.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Brigadier-General J. K. Barnes, Surgeon-General.

On the 1st of March, the House passed a bill providing:

"That the President of the United States be, and hereby is, authorized to appoint by selection from the

present assistant medical purveyors, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a chief medical purveyor of the Army, to fill the vacancy now existing: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to increase the pay of the officer appointed to fill said vacancy." The bill passed the Senate on Monday last.

Fuel, Quarters, and Forage.—Senator Cole has introduced a bill (S. No. 731) to substitute for the present law, which requires the Quartermaster's Department to furnish to officers fuel, quarters, and forage in kind, the following:

And there shall be paid to each officer, when not furnished with public quarters, the sum of twenty dollars per month for each room to which he is now entitled by law and regulations; the sum of ten dollars for each cord of wood to which he and his servants are now entitled by law and regulations; the sum of thirteen dollars per month for forage and straw for each horse to which he is entitled by law and regulations; the sum of five dollars per month for stall rent for each horse to which he is entitled by law and regulations, provided he is not furnished with stalls by the public for his horses; the sum of four dollars per month for shoeing, and the sum of one dollar per month for attendance of veterinary surgeon, and for horse medicine for each horse to which he is now entitled by law and regulations; and all such payments shall be made by the Quartermaster of the Army, and the furnishing and issuing of such allowances as above specified shall be discontinued by the Quartermasters of the Army: *Provided*, First, that whenever an officer is serving at a post where there are no dealers in fuel and forage he may draw the amount allowed him by law and regulations from the Quartermaster at such post, and in such cases shall not be entitled to the monthly allowance of thirteen dollars per month for each horse; secondly, that whenever an officer is serving at a post where there is no civilian blacksmith or veterinary surgeon he may have his horses shod, and when sick attended to, by the veterinary surgeon at the post, and horse medicine furnished by the Government, and in such cases shall not be entitled to the monthly allowance of respectively four and one dollars per month for each horse.

FROM a letter to the *Herald* we learn that General Sherman, Lieutenant Grant and Colonel Audenried arrived in Rome on the evening of Feb. 10. Mr. Marsh, United States Minister, met them at the station and drove them to his own residence, in the Via di San Basilio. On Sunday morning General Sherman, anxious to defer being lionized as long as possible, remained pretty quiet and *incog*; but later in the day he proceeded under Mr. Marsh's guidance, to ascend the tower of the Capitol, from which an admirable panoramic conception of Rome, especially of the more ancient part, may be formed. The Coliseum and a few more of the remarkable monuments of the Eternal City were also visited, and in the afternoon the Minister presented the General and Mr. Grant to the Ministers of War and Foreign Affairs. The Minister of War placed at the disposal of General Sherman an officer of grenadiers, who speaks English quite well, Lieutenant Count Rinaldo Fazioli, of Ancona.

On the morning of Feb. 12 the party visited some of the studios of Rome, especially those of American artists; and Mr. Franklin Simmons received a commission to execute in marble General Sherman's bust. Later in the day General Sherman and party were presented to Prince Humbert (the King being absent at Naples) by Mr. Marsh. In the evening Mr. George Healy, the portrait painter, entertained the General, Colonel Audenried, Mr. Marsh and Mr. Wurts, Secretary of Legation, at dinner. Mr. Healy is an old friend of General Sherman. Lieutenant Grant, being somewhat fatigued and indisposed, was unable to attend. Mr. Healy's reception in the evening was crowded, chiefly by members of the American colony in Rome, most of whom were presented to General Sherman. The General, the Minister and their party left Mrs. Healy's reception to proceed to the Princess of Teano's ball, which was the most splendid of the season. On February 13 General Sherman was presented to Pius IX. The audience was arranged by Dr. Chatard, Superior of the American College, who, by an application to Monsignor Ricci, obtained a private interview for the General before the public audience, which his Holiness subsequently granted to about one hundred and fifty foreigners, comprising a good proportion of Americans. From the Vatican General Sherman proceeded to the Corso to witness some of the fantastic proceedings of the concluding day of the carnival.

General Sherman and party had a special audience with King Victor Emmanuel at Naples, Feb. 29, and afterwards attended a military review by royal invitation.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-General P. H. Sheridan: Chicago, Ill.

THE Secretary of War has informed the House, that only the military reservations of Fort Harker, Kansas, Fort Benton, Montana Territory, and Fort Ripley, Minnesota, in addition to those heretofore reported as proper to be abandoned, can at the present time be disposed of without injury to the public service.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

Major Rodney Smith, paymaster U. S. Army, February 20, was directed to make payments to February 29, 1872, of the troops at Forts Snelling, Ripley, and Abercrombie.

Major W. H. Johnston, paymaster U. S. Army, February 20, was ordered to make payments to February 29, 1872, of the troops at Fort Randall, Whetstone and Lower Brule Agencies, D. T.

Fort Snelling, Minn.—The General Court-martial which convened at Fort Snelling, Minn., by virtue of Special Orders No. 267, series of 1871, from these headquarters, and of which Colonel George Sykes, Twentieth Infantry, was president, was dissolved February 5.

Twenty-second Infantry.—In approving the case of an enlisted man of this command, tried before a General

Court-martial, which convened at Fort Sully, D. T., on the charge of violation of the sixth and ninth Articles of War, the specifications of which were that of abusive language to his superior officer, striking said officer while in the execution of his office, as officer of the day, and refusal to perform the necessary duties required of him, General Hancock says:

The proceedings, findings, and sentence in the case of Private Owen Boyle, Company F, Twenty-second Infantry, are approved. The record in this case is accompanied by a recommendation for the remission of the sentence, subscribed by seven of the ten members present at the trial, and based upon the prisoner's good character previous to the commission of the offense; of which he was convicted, and his good conduct during confinement. In any ordinary case the major-general commanding would defer to such a recommendation—at least to the extent of a mitigation of the punishment—but the interests of the service preclude his taking such action with reference to this prisoner. The offenses committed by him are of the most serious known to military law. None other more directly affect the efficiency of the Army. The principal object of all military punishment is to deter others from committing like offenses, and to take the action recommended in this instance would vitiate every good result which might be expected to follow the exemplary punishment imposed.

So important an element of military discipline—so necessary to the very existence of the Army—was respect toward, and obedience to, the lawful orders of superior officers regarded at the time our Rules and Articles of War were adopted, that death was not considered too severe a punishment for a certain class of offenses committed in violation of such obligation to respect and obey. What was true then in this regard is true now. The efficiency of the Army depends upon the proper relation of the inferior to the superior. When that relation is destroyed, the Army will have lost its usefulness, and will cease to inspire respect.

For these reasons the major-general commanding declined to restore this man to duty without trial, when, upon a former occasion, a recommendation was made to that effect. Consistently with such action—for the record does not present the case in a less aggravated form than as originally submitted in the charges—he is induced now to order that the sentence be duly executed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth.

Admission of Civilians to Post Hospitals.—The following decision, given in a letter addressed to Brigadier-General Pope, commanding this department, from the Adjutant-General of the Army, is published for the information and guidance of officers serving in this department:

Referring to your endorsement of January 18, forwarding for decision communication from the commanding officer Fort Wallace, Kas., who asks what disposition shall be made of money received from civilians admitted to the post hospital for treatment, in payment for their board, medical attendance and medicine, I have the honor to communicate for your information the following opinion of the Surgeon-General, which is concurred in by the Secretary of War:

The admission of civilians to post hospitals for medical treatment is so exceedingly objectionable that it should not be tolerated except in cases of the direst necessity, and then only upon the written statement of the senior medical officer that such admission is absolutely necessary for the preservation of life.

A reasonable charge should be made for the board of such inmates, and all moneys received from such sources, whether for food, medicine, or medical attendance, should be added to the hospital fund, and accounted for as such.

The Reissue of "Savings from the Ration."—The following, from the office of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, dated Washington City, February 3, 1872, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

It is observed that in some cases post commissaries purchase, as "savings from the ration," articles of which they have a full supply on hand, and which are therefore not required for reissue.

You will please cause the attention of post commissaries in the Military Division of which you are chief commissary, to be called to paragraph 1 of War Department General Orders No. 18 of 1866, which authorizes the purchase by the Subsistence Department of articles saved from the ration only "when it (the Subsistence Department) requires them for reissue." That is, when such articles and quantities are necessary to enable the commissary to meet the requirements of the garrison during a reasonable period of time, depending upon the circumstances of the post as to climate, storage, facility of communication with it, etc.

When by the purchase of any particular article there would result an undue accumulation thereof, and consequently liability of loss to the United States by its deterioration from age or other causes, the commissary should decline to purchase any of the articles.

Fettering Prisoners when on Trial.—The following decision of Judge-Advocate-General Holt, U. S. Army, upon complaint of a prisoner who was tried by General Court-martial, and who stated that, during his trial, he was heavily ironed, is published for the information and guidance of officers serving in this department:

It is believed that the court was justified in making this man's case an exception to the general rule, which requires that a prisoner shall be relieved of his fetters when on trial. If he did not enjoy the benefits of this rule, it was because of his previous desperate attempts to escape—a repetition of which there was reason to apprehend—and not because of any disposition on the part of the court to oppress him. He cannot, therefore, rightfully complain of a result produced and made necessary by his own lawless conduct. It may be remarked, however, that in all such cases as the present, when the court sits under such circumstances as to make it practicable to guard the prisoner by such a military force as to render his escape impossible while on trial, this should be done, in order to avoid not only all undue severity, but all appearance of it.

Fifth Infantry.—The telegraphic instructions from this office July 23, directing Second Lieutenant Theodore F. Forbes, judge-advocate of the General Court-martial convened at Fort Hays, Kansas, by S. O. No. 11, c. s., from these headquarters, to report in person at Division headquarters, on duty connected with the court of which he is judge-advocate, was confirmed February 26.

Leave of absence for thirty days to date from February 10, was granted Colonel Nelson A. Miles, Fifth Infantry, February 26.

Sixth Cavalry.—Leave of absence for thirty days was granted Captain Joseph Kerin, Sixth Cavalry, February 26.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Brigadier-General C. C. Augur: Headquarters San Antonio, Texas.

Captain N. Prime, Tenth Infantry, arrived at Fort Griffin, Texas, February 13, with Lieutenant Siles, Tenth Infantry; Lieutenant McKinney, Fourth Cavalry; and Lieutenant Merrill, Twenty-fourth Infantry, with recruits for the companies of the Eleventh Infantry stationed at Fort Griffin, and for the companies of the Eleventh Infantry and Fourth Cavalry stationed at Fort Richardson. Acting Assistant Surgeon Hatch was on duty with the command. The command left Fort Griffin for Fort Richardson February 15. Captain Prime left New York with some 300 recruits. Between fifty and sixty of them deserted en route.

Eleventh Infantry.—Captain Choisey, Eleventh Infantry, with his company, A, Eleventh Infantry, and First

Lieutenant John Whitney, Eleventh Infantry are stationed at the sub-post of Phantom Hill, which is thirty-five miles south of Fort Griffin, Texas, on the railroad to Fort Concho. Acting Assistant Surgeon R. Choate is on duty with Captain Choisey's command.

Fort Griffin, Texas.—A correspondent informs us that this post has lately experienced some very strong gales of wind from the west, which, carrying along with them dense clouds of dust have, on account of the miserably constructed buildings used as quarters by both officers and men, filled every place to such an extent as to make it thoroughly disgusting, covered furniture, clothing, and even the very food, already prepared for eating, with dust, driven through the many holes and cracks with which the quarters abound. This winter, Griffin has been, without exception, one of the most disagreeable stations on the frontier, from a continued dense clouds of dust, which have filled the eyes, mouth, and ears of men and animals. The post-office at Fort Griffin, Texas, is most wretchedly conducted. There has not been a three-cent postage stamp for sale for nearly three months, and only twelve-cent stamps to be had now, so that any person who wants to send a letter is compelled to pay four times the legal rate.

Camp Supply, I. T.—A General Court-martial met at Camp Supply, Indian Territory, March 11. Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Davidson, Tenth Cavalry; Captains O. H. Moore, Sixth Infantry, E. B. Kirk, quartermaster U. S. Army, J. W. Powell, Jr., and J. P. Schindler, Sixth Infantry; S. G. Cowdrey, assistant surgeon U. S. Army, and First Lieutenant W. L. Foulk, Tenth Cavalry. First Lieutenant J. M. Kelly, Tenth Cavalry, judge-advocate.

The verbal instructions from this office of November 20, 1871, and February 10, '72, directing Major D. G. Swain, judge-advocate U. S. Army, to proceed to Fort Riley, Fort Hays and Topoka, Kansas, and return, on business connected with these headquarters were confirmed February 27.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General Geo. G. Meade: Headquarters, Philadelphia.

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS OF DECEASED SOLDIERS.—The failure to render promptly the required papers relative to deceased soldiers having occasioned serious delay in the settlement of the claims of their heirs, the attention of officers in this command is especially invited to the provisions of Article XVII, of the Revised Regulations of the Army, and a more strict and ready compliance with its requirements is enjoined.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Brigadier-Gen. Irvin McDowell: Cor. Greene and Houston Sts. N. Y.

The following officers were registered at headquarters, Department of the East, for the week ending March 6th, 1872: Captain Munson, Ninth Infantry; First Lieutenant O. B. Boyd, Eighth Cavalry; Major P. T. Swaine, Second Infantry.

Fifth Artillery.—The leave of absence for seven days, granted Second Lieutenant G. N. Whistler, in S. O. No. 8, Headquarters Fort Independence, Mass., March 5, 1872, has been extended twenty-three days.

Twelfth Infantry.—Second Lieutenant R. G. Rutherford, March 1, was relieved from duty as a member of the General Court-martial convened at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., by S. O. No. 38, C. S., from these headquarters.

Third Infantry.—First Lieutenant G. W. H. Stough, March 1, was detailed a member of the General Court-martial convened at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., by S. O. No. 38, C. S., D. E.

Fort Sullivan, Me.—A General Court-martial meets at Fort Sullivan, on the 11th of March. Detail for the court: Major G. P. Andrews, Fifth Artillery; Captain E. C. Bainbridge, Fifth Artillery; Assistant-Surgeon J. W. Williams, U. S. Army; First Lieutenants O. E. Wood and W. B. McCallum, Fifth Artillery; Second Lieutenant J. E. Sawyer, Fifth Artillery; First Lieutenant Charles Morris, Fifth Artillery, judge advocate.

Fort Monroe, Va.—A General Court-martial meets at Fort Monroe, Va., on the 11th of March. Detail for the court: Major D. A. De Russy, Third Artillery; Captain S. N. Benjamin, Second Artillery; Captain J. W. Piper, Fifth Artillery; First Lieutenants J. C. White, First Artillery; G. W. Crabb, Fifth Artillery, and R. P. Strong, Fourth Artillery; Second Lieutenants Barnet Wager, Second Artillery; H. W. Hubbell, Jr., First Artillery, and A. L. Morton, Fifth Artillery; Second Lieutenant J. E. Bell, First Artillery, judge advocate.

Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.—A General Court-martial met at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., on the 5th of March. Detail for the court: Major M. M. Blunt, Fourteenth Infantry; Captain F. E. Taylor, First Artillery; Assistant-Surgeon A. H. Hoff, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant A. H. Merrill, First Artillery; Second Lieutenants R. G. Rutherford, Twelfth Infantry; C. L. Best, Jr., and John Pope, Jr., First Artillery; First Lieutenant E. K. Russell, First Artillery, is appointed judge-advocate.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Maj.-Gen. J. M. Schofield: Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.

The following officers reported at headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, during the week ending February 20, 1872: First Lieutenant George E. Ford, Third Cavalry; First Lieutenant John C. Thompson, Third Cavalry; First Lieutenant Louis R. Stillé, Twenty-third Infantry.

Twenty-Third Infantry.—The Quartermaster's Department was ordered February 13, to furnish transportation from San Francisco to Fort Yuma, via San Diego, for the authorized horses and horse equipment of the field and staff officers of the Twenty-third Infantry, and for the enlisted men in charge of them. Sergeant Randolph V. Monteith, Company E, Twenty-third Infantry, is transferred as a private to Company H, Twenty-first Infantry, to take effect March 1, 1872, and will report to

the commanding officer, Angel Island. Private John Gleason, Company D, Twenty-third Infantry, is transferred to Company B, Twenty-first Infantry, to take effect March 1, 1872.

Third Cavalry.—The Quartermaster's Department was ordered February 13, to furnish transportation from San Francisco to Benicia Barracks for the authorized horses of the regimental staff, and the officers of A, C, E and K Companies of the Third Cavalry. Doctor John E. Tallon, acting assistant surgeon, was ordered on the same date to report to the commanding officer, Third Cavalry, Benicia Barracks, to accompany his command to the Department of the Platte. Upon being relieved from this duty he will report for assignment to the medical director, Department of California. Second Lieutenant A. D. Bache Smead was ordered, February 14, to report for duty with his company at Benicia Barracks, California. Should his company move before the case in the Criminal Court of San Francisco, in which Lieutenant Smead is a witness, is disposed of, he will return to San Francisco and comply with paragraph 1, S. O. No. 24, c. s., Military Division of the Pacific.

Leave of absence for twenty days, to commence on the 15th of February, was granted to Major James H. Nelson, paymaster U. S. Army.

RUFUS INGALLS, colonel and assistant quartermaster-general, brevet major-general U. S. Army; R. O. TYLER, deputy quartermaster-general and brevet major-general U. S. A.; R. N. BATCHELDER and M. I. LUDINGTON, majors and quartermasters U. S. Army, have joined in a communication to the President asking him to reconsider the executive action in nominating a large list of appointees to offices in the Quartermaster's Department "already filled or prohibited from being filled by section 6, act March 3, 1869." These nominations were officially based upon an opinion of the Attorney-General to which the above officers take exception. They contend that they were appointed to the positions they hold to fill original vacancies, which the President had authority to fill by selection, irrespective of the laws governing promotion. They were so appointed, they contend, so confirmed, and so gazetted. They deny, therefore, the authority of the Senate by summary vote, or the President by executive action or order, to dispossess them of the commissions they have held unquestioned for six years, as neither President nor Senate can lawfully reverse the action of their predecessors until the courts shall have pronounced said action illegal. The true remedy for those aggrieved by their promotion is, they contend, through the issue of a writ of *quo warrant* to determine their right to the offices they now hold. They conclude:

When an officer is commissioned into the army, he has, without doubt, under the present law, a vested right to promotion to vacancies occurring in the next immediate consecutive grades above him, existing at the time of his original entry into the service, "except in cases of disability or other incompetency." This is incident to his original appointment, which is initiated by the President; but it is respectfully submitted that he does not thereby become possessed of an *inchoate* right to fill an office thereafter to be created. It is further respectfully submitted that the points herein briefly alluded to, were not all considered by the Honorable the Attorney General, and, also, that the opinion pronounced by him, does not indicate a view that the officers, whose names have been sent in to the Senate, should be now appointed—it only expresses "the opinion that the vacancies in the Quartermaster's Department above Assistant Quartermaster to the rank of Colonel, vacated by said Act of July 28, 1866, are to be filled by promotion according to seniority, and not at the option of the President and Senate." Should the principle sought to be established, through the nominations in question, obtain, it will affect the entire military establishment—notably in the Medical Department, where the Assistant-Surgeon General, now holding the rank of colonel, would be reduced in grade to the twenty-second major in the list of that rank.

These points are much too nice for editorial determination, and we must have legal minds to disentangle the complication into which the recent decision of the Attorney General, in regard to that appointment, has brought the Quartermaster's Department.

THE Artillery Association of the Army of the Potomac met in Providence, R. I., March 6, and adopted the constitution and by-laws provisionally adopted in 1870, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, General William F. Barry; Vice-President, General Henry J. Hunt; Secretary, General C. S. Wainwright; Treasurer, Lieutenant Fred. M. Sackett; Directors, Alfred E. Lewis, J. Henry Sleeper, and B. F. Ritterhouse. We shall publish a fuller account of their proceedings another week. We regret to learn by a despatch from Fort Monroe that General Barry, president of the Association, while preparing to leave for Providence, was taken suddenly ill and was unable to be present at the meeting.

WE presume that most of General Sickles's friends have had the suspicion that his withdrawal from Spain was likely to be permanent, and now comes a despatch to the Associated Press stating, apparently by authority, that the Spanish Government has verbally, through its minister, complained, in a friendly way, of General Sickles's interference in Spanish politics, and urged that his continued presence would not be agreeable at Madrid. It is added that our Government will yield to the suggestion of the Spanish minister, and withdraw General Sickles.

THE *American Register*, Paris, reports that the Continental press, with an unexampled unanimity, sustains the American Government in its claim to bring before the Geneva tribunal the dispute as to the construction of the Treaty of Washington.

YE OULDE ARMIE.

FOLLOWING the Army Register for 1795, which was published last week, we reproduce the Register for 1798, a year which was, it will be remembered, disturbed by the prospect of a war with France. These were the days, too, of Harrison and Tippecanoe and of the Pennsylvania Whiskey Rebellion. Can anyone furnish us with copies of the Registers for the intervening years?

ARMY REGISTER, 1798.

Brigadier-General—James Wilkinson.
Quartermaster-General—John Wilkins, Jr.
Paymaster-General—Caleb Swan.
Judge-Advocate— (vacancy.)

DEACONS.

Captains—Solomon Van Rensselaer, July 17, 1793; James Taylor, February 20, 1794.

Lieutenants—William K. Blue, July 14, 1794; Matthias Slough, Jr., August 20, 1794; James V. Ball, October 19, 1793; Paul M. Dermont, October 1, 1798.

ARTILLERISTS AND ENGINEERS.

Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant—Stephen Rochefontaine, February 20, 1795.

Majors—Henry Burbeck, November 4, 1791; Lewis Touseau, February 26, 1795; John Jacob Rivard, February 26, 1795; Constant Freeman, Jr., February 28, 1795.

Captains—Markion Ford, March 4, 1791; John Pierce, October 15, 1791; Moses Porter, November 4, 1791; George Ingersoll, April 2, 1793; Griffith McRee, June 2, 1793; Richard S. Blackburne, June 2, 1793; James Buif, June 2, 1793; Alexander Thompson, June 2, 1793; William Littlefield, June 2, 1793; Frederick Frye, June 2, 1793; Michael Katterton, July 18, 1793; Donald G. Mitchell, August 8, 1793; Abimeil Y. Nicoll, November 29, 1793; Staats Morris, February 26, 1795; George Desaler, August 20, 1795; Joseph Elliott, July 19, 1796.

Lieutenants—Percy Pope, March 5, 1792; Ebenezer Massey, March 5, 1792; John McClellan, June 2, 1794; Nehemiah Freeman, June 2, 1794; James Sterritt, June 2, 1794; George Izard, June 2, 1794; Robert Rowan, June 2, 1794; Jonathan Robeson, June 2, 1794; Henry Muhlenberg, June 2, 1794; David Hale, July 17, 1794; Theophilus Elmer, July 17, 1794; William Wilson, July 17, 1794; Horatio Dayton, July 17, 1794; William Morris, July 29, 1794; John M. Lovell, February 26, 1795; Peter Tallman, February 26, 1795; John Guimpe, February 26, 1795; John Sanders, February 26, 1795; Thomas Underwood, February 26, 1795; Peter A. Dranny, April 12, 1795; Andrew Marshalk, November 1, 1796; Howell Cobb, November 1, 1796; James Cammell, November 1, 1796; Richard Whitley, December 19, 1796; Philip Landais, December 19, 1796; Philip Rodriguez, December 19, 1796; James Triplet, December 19, 1796; Thomas J. Vandyke, December 19, 1796; Samuel S. Dyson, December 19, 1796; George Ross, December 19, 1796; James Rand, December 19, 1796; Robert Parkinson, December 19, 1796.

Surgeon—Charles Brown.
Surgeon's Mates—John G. Coffin, John Lynch, Samuel Osborne, William Steele.

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant—John F. Hamtramck, February 18, 1793.

Majors—Thomas Hunt, February 18, 1793; Thomas H. Cushing, March 3, 1793.

Captains—Jacob Kingsbury, December 28, 1791; Thomas Marbut, March 4, 1792; Thomas Pasteur, March 5, 1792; Abner Prior, June 2, 1792; Daniel Britt, December 13, 1793; Samuel Tinsley, February 9, 1794; Hamlin Armstrong, February 20, 1794; Bernard Gaines, April 1, 1794.

Lieutenants—William H. Harrison, June 2, 1792; John Whistler, November 27, 1792; Jacob Kremer, December 13, 1792; Daniel Bissell, January 3, 1794; Charles Hyde, February 20, 1794; John Michael, April 1, 1794; Frederick L. Claiborne, June 30, 1794; Elijah Strong, July 1, 1794.

Ensigns—Nicholas Rosencrantz, May 12, 1794; Robert Simple, May 12, 1794; Daniel McIntosh, May 12, 1794; Robert Torrance, June 2, 1794; Yelverton Peyton, July 17, 1794; John W. Thompson, July 17, 1794; Merriweather Lewis, May 1, 1795.

Surgeon—John Elliott.
Surgeon's Mates—Elijah Tisdale, Charles Watrous.

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant—David Strong, February 19, 1793.

Majors—John H. Buell, February 20, 1793; Joseph Shaylor, October 1, 1793.

Captains—Cornelius Lyman, July 30, 1792; Richard H. Groaton, February 19, 1793; Russell Bissell, February 19, 1793; Edward Miller, February 21, 1793; Edward D. Turner, November 11, 1793; Theodore Sedgwick, December 20, 1793; Bartholomew Shamonberg, June 30, 1794; Andrew McClary, January 19, 1797.

Lieutenants—Peter Shoemaker, March 3, 1793; Jesse Lukens, October 1, 1793; Manning J. Vischer, May 1, 1794; Archibald Gray, May 1, 1794; Robert Lee, May 1, 1794; Resin Webster, July 6, 1794; Richard Butler, August 20, 1794; Charles Martin, January 19, 1797.

Ensigns—Benjamin Rand, May 12, 1794; James Richmond, May 12, 1794; David Thompson, May 12, 1794; John McClary, June 12, 1794; Samuel Allison, June 2, 1794; George Callender, May 1, 1795.

Surgeon—George Gillespie.
Surgeon's Mates—William McCoskey, Theodore Farley.

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant—Henry Gaither, October 1, 1793.

Majors—Jonathan Cass, February 21, 1793; William Kersey, June 30, 1794.

Captains—Zebulon Pike, March 5, 1792; Isaac Guion, March 5, 1792; John Heth, March 5, 1792; Richard Sparks, March 5, 1792; Howell Lewis, March 5, 1792; Thomas Lewis, March 5, 1792; William Rickard, January 30, 1794; John Wade, June 30, 1794.

Lieutenants—Samuel Vaneer, March 5, 1792; John Boyer, March 5, 1792; Aaron Gregg, June 30, 1792; John Steele, February 21, 1793; Peter Marks, September 10, 1793; Charles Wright, November 12, 1793; Andrew Shanklin, January 30, 1794; Samuel Davidson, February 9, 1794.

Ensigns—William P. Smith, May 12, 1794; Hugh McCall, May 12, 1794; David Fero, May 12, 1794; George Strother, May 12, 1794; Henry Sterling, May 12, 1794; Samuel Speak, May 12, 1794; William Scott, May 1, 1795.

Surgeon—Joseph Phillips.
Surgeon's Mates—George Balfour, John C. Wallace.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant—Thomas Butler, July 1, 1793.

Majors—William Peters, July 1, 1793; Daniel Bradley, January 19, 1797.

Captains—Edward Butler, March 5, 1792; Joseph Brock, March 5, 1792; Alexander Gibson, March 5, 1792; William Preston, March 5, 1792; William Eaton, March 5, 1792; Henry De Butta, December 28, 1792; Robert Thompson, April 19, 1792; Ross Bird, July 1, 1794.

Lieutenants—Benjamin Lockwood, March 5, 1792; Benjamin Strother, March 9, 1792; William Diven, June 9, 1792; Peter Grayson, December 28, 1792; Jonathan Taylor, March 26, 1793; Robert Purdy, April 19, 1793; Campbell Smith, September 10, 1793; Hartman Leitheifer, February 23, 1794.

Ensigns—John Wallington, February 22, 1793; Francis Johnson, February 22, 1793; Thomas Swaine, May 12, 1794; Henry Bowyer, May 12, 1794; Samuel Dold, May 12, 1794; Richard Chandler, May 12, 1794; George Salmon, May 1, 1794; Larkin Dickenson, September 16, 1795.

Surgeon—John F. Carmichael.
Surgeon's Mates—John Hamill, David Davis.
Additional Surgeon's Mates—Cyrus Dart, Frederick Daleho, George Pfeifer, William A. McCrea, Thomas A. Claiborne, David Patterson.

THE Senate in executive session have confirmed the executive appointment of Commanders Wm. W. Low, John H. Upshur, Joseph M. Bradford, and Reigart B. Lowry to be captains; Joseph Hugg, surgeon; Remus Persons, assistant surgeon; James W. Hallihan, first assistant, and W. A. Russell second assistant engineer in the Navy.

THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE U. S. steamer *Saranac* has arrived at San Francisco from Magdalena Bay.

MR. SLOCUM, of New York, has introduced a bill for the sale of the naval hospital in Brooklyn.

VICE-ADMIRAL ROWAN, who has been critically ill for the past week with pneumonia, is reported to be much better.

THE gunnery practice-ship *Constellation* is off Alexandria waiting for the river to be clear of ice before proceeding to the West Indies.

REPRESENTATIVE HIBBARD has introduced a bill for creating a storm signal corps in the Navy, and for testing a plan of storm and flood signals.

MR. PERCE has introduced in the House, at the request of many seamen of the Navy, a bill to increase the efficiency of the Navy.

A DESPATCH from London, March 1, reports that the vessels of our European fleet sailed from Nice, or Ville Franche rather, on the 26th of February, for Cannes.

A BILL has been introduced in the House authorizing the President to remove Commander John C. Beaumont from the retired list, and to restore him to the active list in the Navy.

ON Monday last Senator Frelinghuysen introduced a bill granting a pension to the widow of the late Admiral Farragut. The bill was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

EDWARD B. BINGHAM, passed assistant surgeon in the North Atlantic squadron, and on the James river during the war, died instantly of paralysis of the heart in Oakland, Cal., on Sunday, Feb. 25.

SMALL-POX has made its appearance on board the United States frigate *Pouhatan*, now in commission at the Philadelphia Navy-yard. A number of the marines and sailors have been removed to the City Hospital. The disease first appeared in the Marine Barracks.

THE President has appointed as cadets at large to the Naval Academy George King, Henry A. Johnson, R. R. Steadman, Waldemar D. Rose, Daniel Case, A. C. Almy, T. D. Maynardier, George A. Maxwell and T. N. Potts. Most of them are sons of naval officers.

A BILL has passed both houses of Congress supplying an omission in the naval pension law of 1868, which failed to provide any means by which the widows of officers and sailors who die at naval stations can obtain pensions. It was an error inadvertently committed, and has now been rectified.

A BILL was introduced into the House of Representatives on Monday which provides "that the prize case of the rebel iron-clad man-of-war *Albemarle* shall be taken up and re-examined by the proper United States court, in order that the captors may obtain an appraisal such as is required by the prize laws of the United States.

THE appearance of the names of Pay Directors J. S. Cunningham and C. C. Jackson in the JOURNAL with the title of pay inspector must not be accepted as evidence that these officers have been degraded in rank, but as proof that copyists will sometimes blunder.

DESPATCHES from Washington announce that Mr. Charles A. Washburne has arrived at Washington from California to appear before a court-martial, which he declares will convene at an early day to try Admirals Godon and Davis, for their conduct while respectively in command of the South Atlantic Squadron, when Mr. Washburne was Minister to Paraguay.

ON Wednesday morning, Feb. 28, Rear Admiral Boggs, Secretary of the Light-house Board, was notified of the death of his son, John D. Boggs, in New York city. The Admiral left Washington for New York, Feb. 29. His son was private secretary to the Admiral while the latter was in command of the European fleet.

ADMIRAL WILKES appeared before the Joint Committee on the Congressional Library, March 4, to urge that Congress make an appropriation to complete the publication of the results of his naval exploring expedition of 1836 to 1841, or else authorize him to finish the work himself. Some sixteen volumes had been published when the war of the Rebellion broke out, and Congress stopped the publication of this and similar works. There are eight volumes remaining, some of which are partially completed.

COMMANDER ETHOLEN, of the Russian navy, has arrived in New York to establish a line of steamers between St. Petersburg and New York, stopping at intermediate ports. The Russian Government has allowed a large subsidy to the company represented by Commander Etholen, who wishes to establish a communication between railroad and steamship companies in the United States, and to have two of the steamers built in this country, and carry the American flag.

A FEW days since Rear-Admiral Englefeldt, a distinguished officer of the English Navy, arrived in this city, and has since been sojourning at the Westmoreland Hotel, preparatory to joining the British Legation at Washington. His presence here at this time is for the purpose of making a tour of observation of the naval stations, and inspecting the industries and the architectural and engineering skill of the Government. At 11 o'clock on the morning of March 6, the English Admiral, accompanied by Admiral Smith, Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, Naval Constructor Delano, Assistant Constructor Mintonye, Deputy Collector of the Port Madox, and a number of naval officers and civilians, embarked on the Government tug *Rocket* to inspect the engineering operations for the removal of the obstructions to navigation at Hallett's Point, East River.

THE *Pensacola*, second rate (22), arrived at Panama

on the evening of the 8th ultimo. She sailed from San Francisco, Cal., January 1. She will remain at Panama about six weeks, and until she has received 160 additional men to complete her crew. Paymaster T. T. Caswell and Clerk J. G. Sankey reported for duty on the United States steamer *Pensacola* on the 10th ultimo, relieving Paymaster George E. Hendee and Clerk Mr. Binder. Chief-Engineer G. J. Barry, of the *Pensacola*, has been invalided, and goes home. Captain J. H. Higbee, United States Marines, fleet marine officer, is a passenger on his way to join the *California*, at Valparaiso.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from the Gulf of California, January 21, 1872, informs us that the U. S. flag-ship *Pensacola* was then on her way to Panama, for 150 men to complete her crew. She sailed from San Francisco January 1, 1872, hoping to reach Panama by February 10. The *Pensacola* has been completely overhauled at Mare Island Navy-yard, is a double-deck ship fitted out in the most beautiful manner; she is now in fact the finest ship in the Pacific fleet. She is a screw steamer, 2,000 tons, and carries 32 guns, has two quick pivot guns on her spar deck, each weighing 16,000 lbs.

THE U. S. steam frigate *Worcester*, flag ship of the North Atlantic Squadron, and having Admiral Lee on board, came into port at Havana February 25, last from Key West, and is still there, making, with the *Kansas*, *Nipsic*, and *Terror*, previously there, four American war vessels in the harbor. On the 23d the *Worcester* fired a national salute in honor of the anniversary of Washington, which was politely responded to by a Spanish war steamer. The other Spanish war vessels in port also joined the American war vessels in further honoring the anniversary by liberally displaying their flags and bunting. At night an impromptu ball took place on board of the monitor *Terror*, and was well attended. Captain Quackenbush and his officers doing the honors in a most acceptable manner.

THE naval General Court-martial which has been lately sitting at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., for the trial of Captain Thomas H. Stevens, of the U. S. ship *Guerriere*, and the navigating officer of the vessel, for getting the *Guerriere* badly aground in the Mediterranean in the month of July, 1871, having concluded the proceedings in these two cases, was adjourned on Saturday last, by the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, to the Navy-yard, Washington, to take up such cases as may be brought before it there. The following-named officers compose the court: Rear-Admiral L. M. Goldsborough, president; Rear-Admirals William Rogers Taylor and Benjamin F. Sands, Commodores John I. Almy, Reed Werden, Stephen D. Trenchard, Melancthon B. Woolsey, Thomas H. Patterson, and Captain I. Blakely Creighton, members. Lieutenant William B. Remy, U. S. Marine Corps, judge-advocate.

THE Naval Appropriation Bill, as reported back from the Senate Committee on Appropriations, contains but few modifications. The following provisions have been added to the bill: "For surveying in the Pacific, \$50,000; for making charts, \$20,000." The section relating to the employment of mechanics and laborers in the Navy-yards, on the selection of the heads of the several mechanical departments, and prohibiting the employment of political influence, is modified so as to read as follows: "For labor at all the Navy-yards, \$300,000, *Provided*, That laborers shall be employed in the several Navy-yards by the proper officers in charge with reference to skill and proficiency, and without regard to other considerations: *Provided, further*, That the number of hours constituting a day's work shall be the same as shall be usual and customary in private employments in the vicinity of such Navy-yard." A provision is added to the appropriation for contingencies prohibiting the expenditure of any money on account of naval engines contracted for during the war; and it is also provided that the total receipts, instead of the net proceeds, from the sales of old vessels and materials shall be paid into the Treasury.

THE boat crews of the U. S. steamers *Wabash* and *Plymouth* organized a race at Ville Franche, France, on the 13th of February. The *Wabash's* barge pulls fourteen oars. The names of the crew are as follows: Henry Nelson, coxswain; Francis Draper, James Shanley, Edward Creasy, George Anderson, Frederick Seedsman, John Clarke, Michael Dineef, bow; E. Katcher, Richard McKewen, Michael Welch, Richard Ford, Garrett Fleming, Thomas Perry. The crew was trained and coached by Midshipman Sumner C. Paine, of the *Wabash*, who acted as umpire in the race which recently came off in the same harbor between the cutters of the *Brooklyn* and *Shenandoah*. The crew of the *Plymouth's* barge (late the *Guerriere's*) names are as follows: Starboard—Henry Mahony, stroke; Herman Witte, Andrew Spain, Thomas G. Fuller, L. F. Johnson, William Ford, Charles Winters, bow. Port—Thomas Honeyborn, stroke; James Kelly, Thomas Divine, William McIntosh, William Lewis, Thomas B. Fields, Robert Conley, bow; James Wylie, coxswain. This crew was trained by Master Royal R. Ingersoll, attached to the *Plymouth*. The umpire was Master Charles C. Cornwell, attached to the *Wachusett*. The distance to be pulled was about two land miles, from separate buoys, ending at a common stakeboat; stakes 1,500f. a side, making a purse of 3,000f. The boats were towed to their starting buoys by the steam launches belonging to the respective ships, and were placed in position at 3h. 6m. 30s. The weather was wretched. Rain was falling sharply, and quite a swell was felt throughout the whole harbor. At exactly 3h. 5m. 30s. the boats got away with a clever, fair start. At the commencement the *Wabash's* barge unshipped one oar and broke another; but the *Plymouth's* boat hauled steadily all along the course from Point Mala to the bottom of the harbor, and came in ahead in 16m. 20s., the *Wabash* following 47s. behind. Both crews pulled about the same number of strokes, at one time fifty-two strokes to the minute, and at no time less than forty-eight. This race is to be followed by one between the cutters of the *Plymouth* and the *Brooklyn*. Edward Parker, a quarter gunner on board of the *Wabash*, died of erysipelas Feb.

ruary 8, and on the 10th George Bailey, aged nineteen years, an ordinary seaman on the same ship, was killed by a fall from the maintop sail yard-arm while engaged in furling a sail. Both bodies were buried at the little cemetery at Ville Franche, the chaplain of the *Wabash* officiating on the occasions.

COMMANDER Alexander F. Crossman, U. S. Navy, expects to leave New York by the Galveston steamer on Saturday, March 9, for Key West, en route for Nicaragua, where he goes to survey a route for a ship canal to connect the two great oceans. The following officers have been ordered to report to him: Lieutenants C. A. Schetky, Eugene H. C. Leutze, J. E. Noele, William W. Rhoades, and Edwin Longnecker, Master Jefferson F. Moser, Midshipmen Francis Winslow, John D. Keeler, and Edw. M. Hughes. Lieutenant Rhoades is assigned to duty at New York. The other officers will accompany Commander Crossman to Key West or join him there. The *Kansas* (third rate) Commander Chester Hatfield, is placed at the disposal of the expedition and is to serve as a base of operations. From Key West Commander Crossman will proceed with his party in the *Kansas* to the harbor of Limon, Costa Rica, which is to be surveyed. From Limon the *Kansas* will take the expedition to Greytown, where a survey of the harbor is also to be made. From Greytown a line of levels will be run up the San Juan river to Lake Nicaragua, that lake surveyed, and lines of levels run from its borders to the Pacific at the most available point on the coast. The most accurate survey heretofore made is that made by Colonel Childs, who ran his levels to the harbor of Brito, on the Pacific, finding the lowest point on the route ninety feet above the level of Lake Nicaragua. The objection to this route is that the harbor of Brito is too small. Commander Crossman now proposes to thoroughly survey all the points where there is a chance for a canal, both from the Atlantic side to Lake Nicaragua, and from the lake to the Pacific. North of Lake Nicaragua, and about sixteen miles from it, is Lake Managua, which empties into it by a narrow stream full of rocks that lie exposed in the dry season. These two lakes lie in a natural valley, Nicaragua being 114 feet above the sea level, and Managua 30 feet higher. It is possible that it will be found best to connect some other point on the Atlantic with Lake Nicaragua—Monkey Point, for example—and follow the course of the two lakes, and thence to the Gulf of Francesca, which forms a continuation of the valley in which they lie. Colonel Childs, to whose survey we have referred, estimates the expense of a ship canal at twenty-seven millions of dollars. On the same scale of expenditure it would cost much more now on account of the increased expense of everything entering into its construction, including labor. An additional expense becomes necessary too, owing to the fact that the harbor of Greytown has become almost entirely closed up. The Colorado river, which debouches from Lake Nicaragua, draws off so much of the current of the San Juan river that it has too little volume to carry off the sand thrown up by the sea across its mouth. It may be found possible to correct this by stopping up the false mouths of the San Juan and directing the current of the Colorado into it.

THE REMAINS OF LIEUTENANT STROM.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The following represents the amount subscribed at different naval stations to remove the remains of the late Lieutenant Isaac G. Strom, U. S. N. (who commanded the first expedition for the exploration of the Isthmus of Darien), from Monkey Hill, Aspinwall, to naval burial-ground, Annapolis, Md.:

| | |
|--|------|
| Officers of the U. S. steamer <i>Guard</i> | \$40 |
| Officers Naval Station, Boston..... | 42 |
| Officers Naval Station, New York..... | 30 |
| Officers Naval Station, Philadelphia..... | 25 |

| | |
|--|-------|
| Total..... | \$137 |
| U. S. Naval Academy paid the expenses of removal from New York to Annapolis..... | \$33 |

The Pacific Mail Company generously offered to convey the remains free of expense to New York.

Of the above there has been expended:

| | |
|---|-------|
| For disintering and preparing remains for shipment..... | \$109 |
|---|-------|

| | |
|----------------|------|
| Remaining..... | \$28 |
|----------------|------|

The charge made by Mr. Kingman, of the Panama Railroad Company, was most exorbitant, but having been settled for by the agent of the Pacific Mail at Aspinwall, it left me no discretion but to pay it.

The remaining sum will be used in cleansing the stone that was set up over Lieutenant Strom's remains by his shipmates on the *Cyane*, and in enclosing the grave.

THOS. O. SELFRIDGE, Commander, U. S. N.

RATES AND STATIONS OF NAVAL VESSELS.

Our naval vessels appear in the *Navy Register* for 1872 rated according to displacement, instead of according to tonnage, as heretofore. By this the number of first-rates among our steam vessels is reduced, as compared with last year, from twelve to five, second-rates increased from fifteen to thirty-five, third-rates from twelve to twenty-four, fourth-rates reduced from eleven to five, and the fifth-rates done away with altogether. The following is the list as it stands, not including the iron-clads. The figures in brackets indicate the number of guns, the other figures the displacement in accordance with which the vessels are classified. We add the present station of the various vessels:

FIRST RATES.
Colorado (45), 4700, flagship Asiatic fleet.
Franklin (39), 5170, in ordinary, Boston.
Minnesota (45), 4700, repairing at New York.
Niagara (12), 5440, work suspended, Boston.
Wabash (45), 4650, flagship European fleet.

SECOND RATES.
Nevada and class (23), 4000, in ordinary, New London.

Connecticut (21), 4450, on stocks, Boston.
 Florida (23), 4220, in ordinary, New York.
 Iowa (23), 4000, laid up at Boston.
 Tennessee (23), 4220, in ordinary, New York.
 Antietam (21), 4000, on stocks, Philadelphia.
 California (21), 4000, flagship Pacific fleet.
 Delaware (21), 4000, in use at quarantine, New York.
 Guerriere (21), 4000, Norfolk, Va., overhauling.
 Illinois (21), 4000, work suspended, Portsmouth.
 Java (21), 4000, on stocks, New York.
 New York (21), 4070, on stocks, New York.
 Pennsylvania (21), 4000, on stocks, New York.
 Susquehanna (28), 3980, repairing at New York.
 Lancaster and class (23), 3250, flagship South Atlantic fleet.
 Brooklyn (20), 3000, European fleet.
 Daotah and class (7), 1550, in ordinary, Mare Island.
 Iroquois (6), 1575, in commission, New York.
 Kearsarge (6), 1550, repairing, Mare Island.
 Wachusett (6), 1575, European fleet.
 Mohican (6), 1550, North squadron, Pacific fleet.
 Tuscarora (6), 1560, repairing, Portsmouth.
 Wyoming (6), 1560, in com., Hampton Roads.
 Narragansett (5), 1235, North squadron, Pacific fleet.
 Quinebaug (5), 1840, rebuilding, Philadelphia.
 Resaca (7), 1160, South squadron, Pacific fleet.
 Swatara (7), 1150, repairing, Norfolk.
 Galena (7), 1840, rebuilding at Norfolk.
 Ashuelot and class (6), 1370, Asiatic fleet.
 Monocacy (6), 1370, Asiatic fleet.
 Kansas and class (3), 900, North Atlantic fleet.
 Nipsic (3), 900, North Atlantic fleet.
 Saco (3), 900, Asiatic fleet.
 Nyack (3), 900, in ordinary, Mare Island.
 Shawmut (3), 900, North Atlantic fleet.
 Yantic (3), 900, repairing at Norfolk.
 Michigan and class (5), 685, winter quarters, Erie, Pa.
 Pensacola (22), 3000, Pacific fleet.
 Hartford (18), 2900, repairing at New York.
 Richmond (14), 2760, repairing at Philadelphia.
 Albany and class (15), 3050, in use quarantine, New York.
 Congress (16), 3050, European fleet.
 Severn (15), 3050, repairing at Boston.
 Worcester (15), 3050, flagship North Atlantic fleet.
 Ponchartraine and class (17), 3980, commissioned at Philadelphia.
 Vanderbilt (14), 4500, in ordinary, Mare Island.
 Saranac and class (11), 2150, North squadrons Pacific fleet.
 Alaska and class (12), 2400, Asiatic fleet.
 Benicia (12), 2400, Asiatic fleet.
 Omaha (12), 2400, nearly completed, Philadelphia.
 Plymouth (12), 2400, European fleet.
 Lackawanna and class (10), 2220, repairing, Mare Island.
 Ticouderoga (11), 2220, South Atlantic fleet.
 Canandaigua (10), 2130, European fleet.
 Moneghela (11), 2100, repairing, Portsmouth.
 Shenandoah (11), 2100, European fleet.

THIRD RATES.

Junata and class (8), 1000, European fleet.
 Ossipee (8), 1900, South squadron, Pacific fleet.

FOURTH RATES.

Frolic (5*), 1300, special service.
Gettysburg (1), 1100, in ordinary, New York.
Tallapoosa (—), 1270, repairing, Washington.
Wasp (1*), South Atlantic fleet.
Palos (6), 420, Asiatic fleet.

WOODEN SAILING VESSELS.

SECOND RATES.

New Hampshire (15), 4150, receiving ship, Norfolk.
 New Orleans (—), 4200, on stocks, Sacketts Harbor.
 Ohio (5), 4250, receiving ship, Boston.
 Vermont (16), 4150, receiving ship, New York.
 Virginia (—), 4150, on stocks, Boston.

THIRD RATES—FIRST CLASS.

Constellation (10), 1886, gunnery ship, Washington.
 Constitution (6), 2200, laid up, Philadelphia.
 Independence (23), 3270, receiving ship, Mare Island.
 Idaho (7), 3310, storeship, Yokohama.
 Macedonian (16), 1856, in ordinary at Norfolk.
 Potomac (18), 2330, receiving ship, Philadelphia.
 Sabine (36), 2450, repairs completed, Boston.
 Santee (49), 2430, gunnery ship, Naval Academy.
 Savannah (14), 2330, in ordinary at Norfolk.
 St. Lawrence (10), 2330, at Norfolk.

SECOND RATES.

Cyane (14), 950, in ordinary, Mare Island.
 Jamestown (16), 1150, in ordinary, Mare Island.
 Saratoga (8), 1025, in use at Norfolk.
 St. Louis (16), 1025, in use at League Island.
 St. Marks (16), 1025, South squadron, Pacific fleet.
 St. Paul (12), 920, receiving ship, Portsmouth.
 Dale (8), 675, Naval Academy.
 Maries (—), 1840, rebuilding as propeller, Portsmouth.
 Pawnee (2*), 1650, storeship, Pensacola.

FOURTH RATES.

Guard (4), 925, in ordinary, New York.
Onward (5), 704, storeship at Callao, Peru.
Relief (2), 468, in ordinary, Washington.
Supply (6*), 547, in ordinary, New York.
Amer ca (—), 100, Naval Academy.
 NOTE.—Those marked thus * are iron vessels—the other steam vessels are wooden ones. All are screw vessels except those printed in italic, which are paddle.
 Those marked thus * have each a battery of howitzers.

MEDALS OF HONOR AWARDED.

MEDALS OF HONOR are awarded to the following-named seamen and marines, who have distinguished themselves in battle or by extraordinary heroism in the line of their profession:

IN THE ATTACK ON AND CAPTURE OF THE COREAN FORTS, JUNE 11, 1871.

Hugh Purvis, private marine, United States steamer *Alaska*, who was the first to scale the walls of the fort, and who captured the flag of the Korean forces. (Appointed corporal July 20, 1871.)
 James Dougherty, private marine, United States steamer *Benicia*, for seeking out and killing the commanding officer of the Korean forces.

Michael McNamara, private marine, United States steamer *Benicia*, for gallantly advancing to the parapet, wrenching the matchlock from the hands of an enemy and killing him.

Cyrus Hayden, carpenter, United States steamer *Colorado*, color-bearer of the battalion, for planting his flag on the ramparts of the citadel and protecting it under a heavy fire from the enemy.

Frederick Franklin, quartermaster, United States steamer *Colorado*, who assumed command of Company D, after Lieutenant McKee was wounded, and handled it with great credit until relieved.

Alexander McKenzie, boatswain's mate, United States steamer *Colorado*, who received a sword-cut in the head while fighting at the side of Lieutenant McKee.

William Troy, ordinary seaman, United States steamer *Colorado*, fighting at the side of Lieutenant McKee, and specially commended by the latter after being wounded.

Samuel F. Rogers, quartermaster, United States steamer *Colorado*, wounded while fighting at the side of Lieutenant McKee.

John Coleman, private marine, United States steamer *Colorado*, for fighting hand-to-hand with the enemy, and for saving the life of Alexander McKenzie.

Michael Owens, private marine, United States steamer *Colorado*, fighting hand-to-hand with the enemy and badly wounded.

Charles Brown, corporal of marines, United States steamer *Colorado*, assisted in capturing the Korean standard in the centre of the citadel.

ON THE OCCASION OF AND SUBSEQUENT TO THE WRECK OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMER SAGINAW ON OCEAN ISLAND REEF, OCTOBER, 1870.
 William Halford, coxswain, sole survivor of the boat's crew, sent to Sandwich Islands for assistance.

(Promoted to acting gunner, and also entitled to a gratuity of one hundred dollars.)

IN THE HARBOR OF VILLE FRANCHE, DECEMBER 15, 1871.

Isaac Sapp, seaman extra, United States steamer *Shenandoah*, for jumping overboard and assisting Midshipman Miller in saving Charles Prince, seaman, from drowning.

IN THE ATTACK ON FORTS JACKSON AND ST. PHILIP, APRIL 24, 1862.

Thomas Lyons, at present a boatswain's mate on board the *Saco*, who was lashed outside the United States steamer *Pensacola*, on the port sheet chain, with lead in hand, to lead the ship past the forts, and never flinched, although under a heavy fire from the forts and rebel gunboats.

The Department calls attention, in the general order making these awards, to the following-named seamen and marines, who, although not recommended for the higher distinction of medals of honor, are entitled to great credit for their good and brave conduct:

IN THE ATTACK ON THE COREAN FORTS.

John Kelley, H. M. Tolman, and John B. Butler, private marines; James Martin, chief boatswain's mate; Joseph Carroll, captain of the main-top; John McDevitt, ship's corporal; Norman C. Roberts, captain mizen-top; James Smith, captain mizen-top; W. C. Colquhoun, coxswain; John Thompson, Richard Andrews, and George Duncan, seamen, and Thomas Woods, ordinary seaman, of the United States steamer *Alaska*, who captured flags inside of Fort McKee.

Thomas H. Baker (promoted to a sergeant October 16, 1871), Daniel Barry, John Bourke, Charles C. Collins, William Dever, George MacIntyre, private marines; M. Brickley and J. Brady, second captains of fore-castle; J. Kelley, M. Anderson, and P. Engen, seamen; Edward Mead, seaman extra; B. Charles, J. Andrews, J. Brady 1st, and John Lawrence, ordinary seamen; William Tate, ordinary seaman extra, of the United States steamer *Benicia*, who captured flags.

John Adams, boatswain's mate; Otto Bruske, ship's writer; William Higgs, ordinary seaman; George Johnson and James Carr, landsmen, of the *Benicia*, who were among the first in the citadel, and repelled a charge on Lieutenant McKee, forcing the enemy back from the portion of the citadel where that gallant officer fell.

ON THE OCCASION OF THE LOSS OF THE SAGINAW.

Henry D. Vivian, Daniel Collins, and John Kelley, seamen, who were engaged in the holds of the vessels, saving provisions, when there was great probability of the holds being crushed in, they having much water in them, and the sea breaking in with violence.

Solomon Graves, cabin cook; George Wanchope, ward-room cook; Walter J. Evans and Dennis M. Hayes, ordinary seamen; John H. Wallace, ordinary seaman extra; John Reilly, landsman extra; Michael Lynch, seaman; Martin Doran, landsman, for working in the holds at various times, when it was dangerous to do so, owing to the force of the sea and weakness of the hold timbers and stanchions.

James Toebach, gunner's mate, getting into davit boat and hooking balliards under perilous circumstances.

ON BOARD THE MERCHANT STEAMER CITY OF HOUSTON, WHEN IN A CYCLONE, AUGUST, 1871.

Edward Norton, Charles Williams, Thomas Perry, William Walsh, Angel Daniels, and Edward Hopkins, seamen, and Charles Miller, landsman.

These persons, forming a part of a draft of men which had taken passage in the vessel, worked unceasingly during three days and four nights, and received special mention from their commanding officer for energy and zeal.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

FEBRUARY 28.—Midshipman Nathan Sargent, to the Canandaigua.

MARCH 2.—Surgeon B. F. Kidder, to the Naval Hospital, New York.

Assistant Surgeon J. A. Hawke, to the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

MARCH 4.—Assistant Surgeon E. C. Thatcher, to the hospital ship *Pawnee*.

MARCH 5.—Commander Wm. K. Mayo, as light-house inspector of the Seventh District.

Lieutenant Commander A. R. McNair, to the Powhatan.

Lieutenant E. C. Pendleton, to ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, Washington.

Ensign Martin E. Hall, to the Iroquois.

Second Assistant Engineer J. S. Ogden, to the Navy-yard, New York.

DETACHED.

FEBRUARY 28.—Lieutenant Benjamin Long Edes, and Master E. C. Pendleton, from the South Atlantic Fleet, and placed on waiting orders.

FEBRUARY 29.—Lieutenant William W. Rhoades, from the Powhatan, and ordered to special duty with Commander Crossman.

Chaplain J. S. Wallace, from the Navy-yard, Mare Island, and ordered to return home.

MARCH 1.—Lieutenant John M. Taft, from the Mahopac, and preparatory orders for duty in the South Atlantic Fleet.

Lieutenant J. F. Merry, from the Ashuelot, and placed on waiting orders.

Midshipman Francis Winslow, from the Guerriere, and ordered to special duty with Commander Crossman.

Assistant Surgeon Ed. C. Thatcher, from the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, and placed on waiting orders.

MARCH 2.—Surgeon J. C. Spear, from the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, and placed on waiting orders.

Surgeon G. W. Wood, from the Naval Rendezvous, San Francisco, and ordered to the Naval Hospital, Mare Island.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. J. Simons, from the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, and ordered to the Naval Rendezvous, San Francisco.

Chaplain James J. Kane, from the receiving ship Vermont on the 30th of April next, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Mare Island, on the 31st of May.

MARCH 4.—Commander B. L. Phythian, from the Pacific Fleet, and preparatory orders for sea service.

Lieutenant-Commander B. P. Smith, from the Powhatan, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Horace Elmer, from the receiving ship *Vandalia*, and ordered to the *Ossipee*, per steamer of 15th inst.

MARCH 5.—Commander Samuel R. Franklin, from the Navy-yard, Mare Island, and placed on waiting orders.

Commander Charles A. Pabcock, as light-house inspector of the Seventh District, and placed on waiting orders.

Master B. S. Richards, from the receiving ship *New Hampshire*, and ordered to the Wyoming.

Acting Boatswain Peter Johnson, from the receiving ship *New Hampshire*, and ordered to the Canandaigua.

Gunner Wm. Cope, from the receiving ship *Potomac*, and placed on sick leave.

LIST OF DEATHS.

In the Navy of the United States which have been reported to the Surgeon-General of the U. S. Navy and chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending March 2, 1872:

Charles Parker, quarter gunner, February 4, U. S. steamer *Wabash*.

John Smith, captain afterguard, September 22, 1871, U. S. steamer *Ashuelot*.

Henry J. Saxby, seaman, November 23, 1871, U. S. steamer *Ashuelot*.

George Clark, landsman, December 25, 1871, Insane Asylum, Stockton, Cal.

Wm. A. Sanders, carpenter's mate, December 25, 1871, U. S. steamer *Alaska*, at Yokohama, Japan.

Michael O'Brien, marine, February 19, Naval Hospital, Washington city.

George Powell, boilermaker, January 5, U. S. steamer *Ashuelot*.

Henry Adams, late master-at-arms, January 18, U. S. steamer *Idaho*, at Yokohama, Japan.

Thomas G. Salter, chaplain, February 27, Charlestown, Mass.

James C. Cogswell, marine, February 22, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

John Williams, seaman, February 15, Naval Hospital, New York.

STATIONS OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear-Admiral John A. Winslow, commanding; Lieutenant-Commander H. Glass, chief of staff; Commodore R. N. Stempel, commanding North squadron; Commander R. L. Phythian, chief of staff South squadron; Commander J. M. Miller, chief of staff South squadron; Lieutenants L. E. Cheney, R. M. Catts, Ensigns C. P. Perkins, C. S. Richman, Surgeon J. M. Brown, fleet surgeon; Paymaster C. Schenck, fleet paymaster; Chief Engineer M. Fletcher, fleet engineer.

U. S. Steamer *California* (2d rate) (Flagship).—Captain J. B. M. Clitz, commanding; Lieutenant-commanders J. McFarland, J. H. Sands, Lieutenants E. T. Strong, J. C. Morong, R. B. Peck, Mate S. Ames, Ensigns H. O. Handy, E. J. Arthur, Midshipmen A. Ward, W. M. Irwin, F. W. Nabor, W. P. Elliott, H. P. McIntosh, T. H. Le Favor, C. D. Galloway, C. A. Foster, D. L. Wilson, T. S. Plunkett, J. C. Burnette, Passed Assistant Surgeon G. S. Culbreth, Assistant Surgeon J. W. Ross, Assistant Paymaster J. C. Burnett, First Assistant Engineer G. E. Tower, Second Assistant Engineer A. F. Dixon, Captain of Marines P. C. Pope, Boatswain H. E. Barnes, Gunner C. Moran, Carpenter L. Hanscom, Sailmaker N. Lynch.

U. S. Steamer *Pennacola* (2d rate) (Flagship) North Squadron.—Captain J. H. Spotts, commanding; Lieutenant-Commander A. T. Snell, executive officer; Lieutenant-commanders P. F. Harrington, navigator; Lieutenant-commanders J. Bishop, W. C. Gibson, R. M. Berry, T. H. Stevens, Lieutenant F. Staples, secretary; Master J. K. Cogswell, Surgeon W. E. Taylor, Passed Assistant Surgeons J. M. Flint, W. H. Jones, Paymaster G. E. Hendee, Chief Engineer G. J. Barry, First Assistant Engineer C. E. Lee, Second Assistant Engineer G. W. Baird, Ensigns D. D. V. Stuart, W. T. Low, W. A. Hadden, H. A. Blanchard, Midshipmen H. E. Pennington, H. McCrea, First Lieutenant Marines H. J. Bishop, commanding; Boatswain J. Nash, Gunner C. Dugan, Carpenter E. D. Hall, Sailmaker J. Wilson, Captain's Clerk J. M. Haralson, Chief of Staff's Clerk Henry Phythian.

U. S. Steamer *Saranac* (2d rate).—Captain T. S. Phelps, commanding; Lieutenant-commanders F. Rodgers, L. Kempf, F. A. Cook, Lieutenant G. W. Coater, Masters W. M. Cowgill, P. Garst, Surgeon J. S. Knight, Assistant Surgeon R. A. Marmion, Paymaster F. C. Cosby, Chief Engineer H. S. Davis, Second Assistant Engineers L. T. Safford, J. H. Dimond, J. Q. A. Ford, Boatswain A. Keen, Gunner E. A. McDonald, Carpenter C. F. Humphrey.

U. S. Steamer *Mohican* (3d rate).—Lieutenant-Commander B. P. Lambertson, Lieutenants W. Welch, H. Knox, G. J. Mitchell, Masters A. C. McMechan, J. D. Adams, Surgeon E. E. Potter, Passed Assistant Paymaster J. B. Bedford, Chief Engineer P. Inch, Second Assistant Engineer J. A. Tobin, Boatswain J. Coghlan, Gunner J. R. Granger, Carpenter D. W. Perry, Sailmaker R. S. Tatem.

U. S. Steamer *St. Mary's* (3d rate).—Commander T. C. Harris, commanding; Lieutenant-Commander S. L. Wilson, Lieutenants W. I. Moore, G. B. Livingston, D. W. Davis, E. D. F. Heald, Masters T. Benham, L. Beyersdorff, C. Hesselbucker, R. T. Lawless, Surgeon G. S. Beardsley, Passed Assistant Paymaster H. T. Stancliff, Second Lieutenant Marines J. C. Shailer, Boatswain M. Hickey, Gunner W. C. Seymour, Carpenter H. B. Philbrick, Sailmaker G. T. Douglass.

U. S. Steamer *Narragansett* (3d rate).—Commander R. W. Meade, Jr., commanding; Lieutenant-Commander A. H. Wright, Lieutenants J. K. Ragsdale, Z. L. Tanner, I. I. Yates, W. Little, E. D. Taussig, Midshipmen G. A. Calhoun, M. F. Wright, W. F. Ray, Assistant Surgeon H. C. Eckstein, Passed Assistant Paymaster G. H. Griffing, First Assistant Engineer J. B. Carpenter, Acting Boatswain T. Savage, Gunner J. G. Foster.

U. S. Steamer *Ossipee* (3d rate).—Commander J. N. Miller, commanding; Lieutenant-Commander F. Morris, Lieutenant P. T. Cunningham, Masters C. A. Adams, G. Blockinger, Ensigns U. R. Harris, J. B. Hobson, Midshipman M. D. Hyde, Surgeon S. D. Kennedy, Assistant Surgeon A. M. Owens, Passed Assistant Paymaster J. P. Loomis, Chief Engineer A. J. Klersted, First Lieutenant Marines E. P. Meeker, Boatswain J. A. Briscoe, Gunner W. F. Ferguson, Carpenter J. L. Davis.

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Paymaster J. H. Bulkley to settle accounts; Comdr. C. J. McDougal as Inspector of the Twelfth Light House District.

CORRESPONDENCE.

OUR ANSWER TO THE ENGLISH "NOTE."

"Now have I said my say, and words can say no more. If it be not enough, then in God's name lay on, and manly blows shall make our meaning clear."

We have argued long enough! Let it end!

Will you stand by what you've said? or shall we send

To Bermuda to collect our debt? to chill Newfoundland's shore?

To the Island of San Juan, friend, that we've wrangled 'bout before—

An army 'neath our flag, John, with its stars from heaven sent,

'Neath that flag to mark whose stripings kindly morning colors lent?

Let's have no more false talking about friendship, John,

and kin;

You've hated us since '76 as the Archangel hates sin;

And your hidden hatred deeper grew, when, in 1812, a war,

Which you forced upon us, taught you, what you should have learned before.

Be honest, John, for once! Come out, and show your hand!

We wait for you. Shall it be peace or war? Let's understand!

"Blood is thicker far than water!" We hold the saying true.

Brave Tatnall proved it once, John, 'neath our old Red

White and Blue,

When, without orders or instructions, as he knew very well,

He shot guns to bring your tars out from that Chinese hell.

"Blood was thicker far than water!"—he proved it then to you.

Your words to that effect are large; your actions have been few.

When our civil war was raging, and you thought our day

was done—

When you thought, 'midst ruin, soon must set our young Republic's sun—

Then you showed how true your friendship was—how lasting and how true—

But you made a sad mistake, John—a costly one for you!

We've argued long enough! Show your hand!

We're waiting! Peace or war? Let's understand.

You've home difficulty brewing now; perhaps you understand

How we felt in our civil war, when you thought safe to show your hand,

And you talked of "intervention," blustered, indeed of war!

Now Ireland and India watch us, as the South did you before!

We stand firm by the treaty! and we ask the same of you.

Come! we've talked enough! we're waiting. What do you propose to do?

T.

THE MESS-HALL FIRE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: While engaged in policing my quarters this morning, rummaging among letters, bills, and loose scraps, I came across an account of the mess-hall fire at West Point, which occurred in February, 1866.

It was written at the time with the intention of sending it to your paper, and now, while all of the cadets and nearly all of the officers who were there at the time have been scattered all over the country, it is hoped this little sketch will bring up laughable recollections:

One night we retired, as usual, at 10 o'clock, after a hard evening's work boring "longitude by lunar culminations." The reason why I remember so distinctly the exact subject we had at that time—six years ago—is from the remembrance that "Sandy" made the remark the next day as we came out of the Phil. section-room, where we had all "fessed through," that the fire took place at the culminating point, and, of course, we lost our reckoning!

About two hours after midnight we were awakened by the report of a pistol (fired by the dragoon guard posted near the barracks), then three or four shots in rapid succession, and simultaneously a cry of "fire!"

I got up and rushed to the window, and saw a bright light in rear of the mess-hall. We dressed ourselves hastily and rushed down stairs just as the "long roll" was beaten.

The companies were formed, the rolls called, the men marched to the engine-house, the fire engines and hose-cart were trotted out in about the time it takes me to describe it. Some strong, zealous fellows started with the hose-cart out through the sally-port before any one could stop them, and "jumped her" frantically towards the hotel, yelling at the tops of their voices.

One of the engines, with a gang of men, turned the corner of the Academic building at a 2.40 gait, and put for the library. I have no doubt that they anticipated that a fire would break out simultaneously all over the post, and, by dividing their forces, they could do better execution. The uproar was deafening, and every one seemed to delight in doing things wrong. Some half a dozen of us ran directly to the mess-hall without waiting for the engines, and rushed frantically into the kitchen, which was full of smoke, the fire having broken out in the store-room in rear.

We commenced tumbling the chairs, tables, and benches out of the door and windows, and were working like beavers, when some one yelled out, "Say, fellows, what shall we do with this hash?" "Save it! save it!" we screamed, and, climbing for the table, where reposed two immense tubs of hash already cut up for our morning's breakfast, we gently rolled them, one after the other, out through the door, down the steps into the yard. The tubs arrived all right, but the hash, in its anxiety to escape from our insatiable maws, would not

content itself in the tubs, and accordingly cleared out before the tubs reached the bottom of the steps.

Another select party, all reliable men, rushing into the pantry, with the interests of the commissariat strongly at heart, loaded themselves down with crockery, then staggered up stairs and threw it piece by piece out of the second story windows, first demolishing the windows, so the crockery would have a clear exit. The fire all this time was making good headway in the store-room, but after all did not come up to our expectations, as the building was constructed in such a scientific manner by our experienced engineers, that the fire was unable to spread itself as much as it wanted to.

Our worthy purveyor, in an excited state of mind, was running wildly around trying to induce some fearless one to enter the store-room and save his stock of Western butter. (West Point being in Orange County, of course no one would think of eating Orange County butter when Western butter could be procured, because the latter goes farther.) The purveyor in his wanderings tackled a cadet, who shall be nameless, and begged him to help save the butter before it was too late. This one replied, in language more forcible than polite, "Good God, if that butter isn't strong enough to save itself, it deserves to perish!" The poor man knew not what to do, and was running around telling us to do this, and do that, till finally another choice soul reigned him with the remark that if he did not keep out of the way they would pitch him into the flames, and see if he would make a respectable roast! I am of opinion that this remark was not intended to reflect upon the character and quality of our meat dinners, but was rather a spontaneous eruption.

We finally obtained some axes, and broke in the store-room windows, and after the fire was well under way, we succeeded in turning a stream on the fire, and continued working at the brakes until the whole place was flooded. It was rare sport? The yelling was so fierce and incessant that no orders could be heard, except now and then a stray shout, which was always misconstrued.

For instance when the flames were gaining a headway, some one would shout "more water;" and the word would be passed back to the engines "no more water!" and of course, like sensible men, wishing to husband their strength they would stop the brakes. When the fire was out they passed the word back "stop the engines!" of course some stupid fellow took it up "don't stop the engines!" and you ought to have seen those breaks go up and down. There was a funny incident happened during the fire. All of the officers, from the superintendent to the lowest second lieutenant, were standing in a group near the fire watching us working, and occasionally a grin would steal over their faces as they saw our endeavors to save the hash and the crockery. During a momentary lull in the noise, I heard one of the officers remark, "we had better move out of this, or those d—d cadets will turn the water on us directly—they wouldn't want any better fun;" and before they had time to move, the cadets who were holding the nozzle of the hose-pipe, in their efforts to direct the stream to better advantage on the flames, accidentally turned the water on the officers and wetted them all completely through!

Rather singular, wasn't it, that it should have happened so?

The way those officers "got up and dusted" (to use a slang phrase) was really miraculous to behold! They all started for the mess, and did not put in an appearance after that. The fire was all out and the excitement ended in the course of two hours, and we crept into bed utterly exhausted.

The next morning we had bread and coffee for breakfast, no hash!

REVILO.

EDUCATION FOR THE MARINE CORPS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: In your issue of the 24th ult. is a communication signed "Ex-Major U. S. A.," inquiring "why it is that officers of the U. S. Marine Corps are not sent to the Naval Academy." A vast majority of the officers of the corps earnestly desire a change in the present system of admission, and the subject is being discussed and advocated by prominent and influential officers of the Navy.

It has been suggested by some that West Point would be a more suitable place, but all acknowledge the necessity of educating the aspirants for commissions in the corps at one of the above-named schools. Others prefer the Naval Academy, inasmuch as the relations, military and social, of this organization are entirely with the Navy, and the education received at Annapolis would result in the young officer becoming thoroughly conversant with the routine and discipline of this branch of our military establishment.

To graduate at either of our national academies is the laudable ambition of those young gentlemen who desire to serve their country, and it is but just to extend this privilege to those who are preparing themselves to become officers in a corps the existence of which is co-eval with that of the Navy, and whose officers and men have ever been found by the side of their distinguished comrades where danger and duty called.

THE French Legation has transmitted to the Department of State four medals designed for Captain Peterson, of the ship *Thatcher Magoun*, of Boston, and to David Roberts, mate; John Rawler and William Anderson, sailors of the same vessel, in recognition of their services in rescuing the crew of the French brig *Le Grand Frederic*, in February, 1870. The medal for Captain Peterson is of gold, the others of silver. It is mentioned in a letter which accompanied the medals that the gravity of events of the past eighteen months in France has caused a delay in the recognition of the gallant services of our sailors.

THE Prince de Joinville has been reinstated in his rank as admiral in the French navy, and the Duke d'Aumale in his military rank as general. The committee of the Assembly has reported in favor of the restoration of their property to the Orleans Princes.

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The Secretary of War has addressed a letter to the House of Representatives, in reply to a request made by the Committee on Military Affairs, stating that the Department has no data upon which to base an estimate of the cost of constructing a military prison at Rock Island, Illinois, of sufficient capacity to accommodate four hundred inmates. The estimate of \$25,000 for the erection of a prison, which was transmitted to the House by the Secretary last January, with the draught of a proposed act to establish military prisons, was intended to be applied to the alteration of buildings already existing on one of the islands in New York harbor. This point had been selected by the War Department for the reason that it would cost much less to alter and remodel the buildings, which are already partially adapted to the purpose, than to build suitable structures.

We need not invite the attention of our readers to the full extract we make this week from the speech of Senator CONKLING on the arms sales question. The subject is one to claim the interest of all military men, and Mr. CONKLING has succeeded in making his remarks upon it anything but dry reading. The committee called for has now been appointed, and we have every reason to expect a full and fair investigation. From our knowledge of the circumstances of the sales we have little fear that the result will justify the extraordinary movement of Messrs. SCHURZ and SUMNER in endeavoring to fasten upon the Government the charge of violating the neutrality laws, to create a suspicion of the existence of a "Military Ring," ready for all sorts of corruption and outrageous practice.

CONGRESS has two investigating committees at work inquiring into the sale of Government arms during the French war, and one of these committees, with persistent zeal, has this week followed General DYER to his sick-room to find what he has to say on the subject. We wait to sum up the result of these investigations when they are concluded. Officers who devote themselves to putting money into the public treasury, instead of taking it out, must expect that so unusual a proceeding will be closely inquired into, but that neither General BELKNAP nor General DYER will be found guilty of anything in the matter for which they can be justly censured, the investigation will speedily show.

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Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype it, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

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ARMAMENT OF OUR FORTS.

IN our editorial criticisms last week upon the armament of our forts, we made a passing allusion to the fact that the Ordnance Department has made the 15-inch gun its main reliance, regarding the question of rifled guns as of secondary importance, and that it has been a cardinal theory with this Department, that rifled guns should be made of cast iron. Referring to the record in support of this statement, we find that in General RODMAN's testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, in 1864, he says—after acknowledging the necessity for some large rifled guns for positions where vessels might lie at anchor beyond the effective range of our smooth-bores—"but for the main armament of our forts and for the principal reliance for the destruction of vessels we must depend upon smooth-bore guns." Colonel BENTON testifies regarding the 15-inch gun, "for most positions in sea-coast defence it is more effective than the rifle because the range is often limited. . . I think it produces a more destructive effect than a rifled gun within its range against an iron-clad vessel."

The present Chief of Ordnance, in his annual report for 1865, informed the Secretary of War that believing that reliable rifle-guns of large calibre could be made of cast-iron, he had caused the construction of two trial guns. In his annual report for 1869, he dwells upon the enormous power of the 15-inch gun as shown by the experiments at Forts Monroe and Delaware, but says nothing about the power shown by the 12-inch rifle. In this report he states that three of the 15-inch guns are to be proved to extremity. It is now three years since the report was made, and the proof is yet delayed. It is well known that the powder was procured, the guns were selected, but two of them were unfortunately burst by a patent cannon-lock which prevented all escape of gas from the vent, and the guns yielded under the extra strain. This unforeseen occurrence has apparently postponed the firing to extremity for an indefinite period. In this same report the Chief of Ordnance declares that he is convinced that reliable heavy rifles cannot be made of wrought iron, or "made as they had been made." He further states that it would be unwise to abandon cast-iron for heavy rifled guns without further trials.

In his report of 1870, he makes no reference to the cast-iron rifle guns, but asks for an appropriation to build a 12-inch rifle gun on the plan proposed by Dr. WOODBRIDGE.

In his report of 1871, he abandons the task and says: "the results obtained will not warrant me in recommending that any cast-iron rifle guns be procured for arming the forts. We must try some other material for heavy rifle guns." We do not know what experiments brought about this change of opinion. We remember to have read of the bursting of a 12-inch rifle at Fort Monroe, but it has been clearly shown by "Ozark" in a letter to the JOURNAL, that this was due to the enormous pressure of 200,000 lbs. per square inch on a previous round, due to the lodgment of the projectile. Surely such an accident as this furnishes no sufficient basis for abandoning a position which has been held strenuously for many years, the maintaining of which has had a powerful influence in determining the legislation of Congress adverse to the Ordnance Department.

We have discussed too fully and too frequently the excellences of our 15-inch gun to refuse to recognize them now; we only argue that the progress of modern ordnance requires that we should constantly revise our judgment in all matters relating to this department of military science, and that the argument and the record in favor of rifle guns demand for them more attention of our Ordnance Department than they seem to have received. The 9-inch Woolwich gun weighs 12 tons and fires a projectile of about 250 lbs. weight. It appears from actual experiment at a moving target (part of which firing record we have before given) that this gun can be fired at the rate of one round per minute. The circular from the Artillery School on the 15-inch gun, states that it can be fired twelve times in an hour with ease. The 9-inch gun would therefore deliver five shots every time the 15-inch gun delivered one. The 600 lb. gun was fired at the same target once every 3½ minutes. A vessel crossing the battery at a speed of ten miles per hour, would receive, in traversing one mile, seven shots from the 9-inch gun and three from the 600-pounder. The 15-inch gun would fire but two shots at most. As we have before suggested, we could try the experiment of rifled guns at a comparatively trifling expense by adopting the English plan of concussion. The converted gun borne regularly on the return of service rifled guns in England is a 64-pounder of 6.29 calibre, converted from the 8-inch shell gun of 65 cwt. About 700 lbs. is added to the weight of the gun by the conversion, the new gun weighing 7,952 lbs. The Rodman 8-inch gun is about 1,200 lbs. heavier than the 8-inch shell gun referred to, and doubtless might be made a 7-inch rifle if desirable. But our most desirable gun for conversion is the 10-inch Rodman; for we could then utilize the gun-carriages and casemates which are now of no service whatever. It is probable that this gun could be converted into a 9-inch rifle. The first converted gun was made from the 68-pounder, 8.2-inch "calibre weighing about 12,500 lbs. The bore was reamed out to 13 inches and a 9-inch tube, 2 inches thick, inserted. A tube of this kind in the 10-inch Rodman gun would have a thickness of cast-iron over it of over 9 inches at the breech, and 1½-inches at the muzzle.

A REPORT on the defences of Washington by Brevet Major-General J. G. BARNARD, Corps of Engineers, forms No. 20 of the "Professional Papers" of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army. From this interesting memoir it appears that at the termination of the war in 1865, these defences consisted of sixty-eight enclosed forts and batteries, with an aggregate perimeter of 22,800 yards (thirteen miles), and emplacements for 1,120 guns, 807 of which, and 98 mortars were actually mounted; of 93 unarmed batteries for field guns, with 401 emplacements, and of 35,711 yards (twenty miles) of rifle trenches, and three block houses. That is to say, including the distance across the Potomac (four miles) from Fort Greble to Fort Lyon, this series of works embraced a circuit of thirty-seven miles. They were amply provided with capacious carefully-built magazines, adequate bomb-proofs, and in some cases counter-scarp galleries. At first beginning with some rudely constructed fieldworks hurriedly thrown up, these defences ultimately were developed into a fortified line highly creditable as a whole to our Engineer Corps, and were built at the comparatively moderate cost of about \$1,500,000—or less than the celebrated lines of Torres Vedras.

But after all, recent lessons conveyed by Sedan, Metz, and lastly Paris, are to be profoundly pondered by military men—pondered in order to determine to what extent suburban fortifications are wise expenditures of money and labor, or a safe reliance in a serious war. Such fortifications unquestionably were baneful to France in her late disastrous war, or helped materially to hamper, neutralize, and finally hand over great armies to Prussia—armies such as in other wars, although hard pressed by superior forces and adverse circumstances, have often moved off, rallied, and recovered their strength and offensive power under the lead of generals like WELLINGTON, FREDERICK THE GREAT, and MARLBOROUGH. The greatly increased ranges and destructive capacity of modern artillery, coupled with facilities of transportation, have materially affected the problem of fortified cities like Paris and

Washington, and the defensive value and efficacy of such places. But even in past military history the habitual fate of fortified places has been startling. We need not come down to the days of VON MOLTKE, and of Sedan, Metz, and Paris for our illustrations. MARLBOROUGH, it is said, never sat down before a fortified position without taking or destroying it; his achievements in that way embrace numerous places famous for their strength and preparation in their day, such as Antwerp, Bruges, Liege, Oudenarde, Tournay, Lille, Mons, Kaiserworth, and many others. Our Engineers must look these matters and questions squarely in the face, so as to guard against the waste of any of the resources of their profession upon profitless tasks.

It is proper to say here, however, that a strong argument is made in favor of fortified cities by CARL ADOLF HERTZBERG, captain of the Royal Prussian Engineers, in a recently published work entitled "Observations on the Fortification of Large Cities." Captain HERTZBERG fell in the trenches before Strasburg, and his work is published by his brother GUSTAVE HERTZBERG, Professor of History at the University of Halle. The author divides the opponents of fortified cities into two classes:

1. Those who take the radical view, and indiscriminately condemn the systematic use of permanent fortifications.
2. Those who object only to the fortification of cities, without gainsaying the value of fortifications in general.

Against both of these he argues that their reasoning confounds the true and the false, right and wrong; because it fails to distinguish sufficiently between the principle and the practical application, and judges the entire system from isolated, ill-devised, and faultily-constructed specimens. They forget too, he reasons, that fortresses and garrisons are only a few among the number of military expedients whose aggregate value in a concrete case must depend on their proper use and circumstances.

From the fact that Sebastopol rather injured than benefited the Russians, that in our civil war the North has triumphed without fortifications, while the South has been defeated in spite of them, the conclusion has been drawn that fortresses are objectionable because they uselessly put off the termination of wars and increase on both sides the sacrifices in treasure and blood. To this Captain HERTZBERG replies:

"When two States go to war with each other, interests are involved which each of them esteems so highly that no sacrifices are deemed too great to secure a happy issue. Both sides hope for the victory, which will repay their respective injuries and losses; both sides are thus perfectly willing to stake on the uncertain fortunes of war their more or less justified prospects of success, which increase with the degree of energy displayed by each belligerent, i. e., the resolution to risk everything for the sake of the ultimate triumph. In no other human undertaking is an unconditional certainty of success to be so little expected as in warfare, and it is this which invests arbitrations of arms with that far-reaching significance, and war itself with that element of incalculability which militates from a certain standpoint against war in general and special, but not against any particular material of war, such, for instance, as fortifications. A belligerent who happens to be for the time the weaker, or becomes the weaker in the progress of hostilities, naturally seeks by prolongation and delays to gain a better chance for a favorable turn, and here fortresses and fortifications become extremely useful, for they afford him the means of drawing reinforcements. To carry a war to a successful termination, all resources and expedients must be employed, no sacrifices should be shrunk from, and the defeated party must therefore be content to reconcile himself to lose the sums spent in the construction of strongholds; the victorious party, on the other hand, loses nothing, for his strongholds and fortifications retain their full value as defensive and rallying points all the same. It is therefore the business, as well of the general as of the statesman, to determine whether the co-operation of fortresses in detail will suffice to turn the fortunes of the war."

Further on the author observes, "Fortresses resemble the presence of a strong reserve in battle; for instance, the old Napoleonic Guard. Neither

may perhaps fire a shot, but their presence may be very decisive; on the other side, their absence at certain points may produce irreparable mischief." This position is supported by the citation of a number of historical illustrations, especially in chapter iv., entitled "A view of the performances of fortresses in more modern days." These begin with the Seven Years' War and end with the Austro-Italian campaign.

In the conclusion of this highly interesting work, the author remarks, in a *resumé*, that the objections hitherto made to the fortification of the larger cities emanate in most instances from a want of patriotism. In time of war fortified cities may perhaps be exposed to greater danger, but they also afford greater safety. In time of peace, their disadvantages by no means exceed the measure of inconvenience to which the State has a right to subject a part for the good of the whole.

It is greatly to be regretted that the brave and intelligent officer who wrote this book should not have survived the war of 1870-71, which would have supplied him with an abundance of material for his meritorious labors.

THE amount of guard house duty an enlisted man may secure for himself by persevering industry in that direction, is illustrated in the case of Private MICHAEL NASH, Battery D, Third Artillery, who has finally fallen a victim to a Court-martial, which has driven him from the service. The specification upon which he was tried before the court at Key West, of which Lieutenant-Colonel ROMEYN B. AYRES, Third Artillery, is president, alleges that he has been in confinement, by reason of drunkenness and persistent misdemeanor of like nature,

| From February 17, 1870, to February 19, 1870. | |
|---|-------------------|
| March 23, " | March 27, " |
| April 9, " | May 5, " |
| May 6, " | " 9, " |
| " 13, " | " 17, " |
| June 1, " | June 9, " |
| " 12, " | " 13, " |
| July 8, " | July 15, " |
| August 21, " | August 28, " |
| Sept. 18, " | October 25, " |
| October 29, " | February 3, 1871. |
| February 3, 1871, | " 13, " |
| " 10, " | August 1, " |
| " 21, " | " 7, " |
| August 3, " | " 25, " |
| " 10, " | Sept. 22, " |
| Sept. 13, " | Dec. 27, " |
| October 19, " | |

Eighteen several imprisonments during a period of twenty-two months, summing up a total of 475 days in confinement out of 675 days in all. Certainly MICHAEL may claim the title of the champion vagabond of the Army, and Colonel AYRES and his court are not far wrong in concluding that the said MICHAEL "has by this persistent course, and notwithstanding numerous Courts-martial consequent thereupon, together with frequent remonstrances and admonition from his officers, rendered himself wholly unfit for a United States soldier, and a disgrace and offence to the service. This at U. S. Barracks, Key West, Florida." And doubtless after so extensive an experience of military confinement, MICHAEL received with becoming equanimity this deprivation of those occasional intervals of liberty which have heretofore varied his otherwise monotonous round of incarceration. To so thirsty a soul, however, the selection of the Dry Tortugas by the commanding officer as his place of imprisonment must have opened a prospect somewhat melancholy.

It was not surprising that when General GRANT came to be bitterly assailed by personal and political enemies, associates of his so intimate and confidential as Generals BABCOCK and PORTER are, should come in for their share of reflected abuse. They were fattening on the salaries of four or five separate positions. They were deep in St. Domingo and Custom-house "jobs," and in many devious and secret ways they were enriching themselves at the expense of the public. So persistently were these charges urged that probably there were some people, ignorant of the real character of the men assailed, who actually believed them. Fortunately, however, for the defamed officers, a Congressional investigation has given them opportunity to meet and overthrow the allegations and insinuations against them which partisan journals have so long and so industriously circulated. They do not draw the pay of several offices, but only that of their rank in the Army. They have no relations with Custom-house or St. Domingo rings, and have scrupulously avoid-

ed them. In fact, they are, as every one who knows them well understands, honorable and high-minded men and faithful officers, against whom nothing sinister would be alleged by any one cognizant of their careers and informed as to their characters.

To re-assure the somewhat over-timid correspondent whose communication follows, we give him the advantage of the prominence of our editorial page, informing him at the same time that we are quite ready to lay before the Congress and the Army arguments against the proposed consolidation of staff corps, and have published all that we have thus far received:

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: It is certainly a desperate chance to write to a journal against its own expressed positions, and nothing short of an emergency of danger could induce it. The reported desire of the Military Committee of the House to legislate for the Army is the danger, and the unopposed position of the journal of the Army might mislead non-military men into the belief that the Army favored a change. To bring all the power and paraphernalia of the Press to sustain its positions as much as if it had an opposing paper to answer its arguments, correct its errors or deductions, is a one-sided business dangerous to the Army.

The consolidation of the Quartermaster's, Subsistence, and Pay Departments into one is a pet measure, and to read the Army journal one would suppose it a foregone conclusion. "The long-talked-of consolidation" is referred to with paternal pride. "The Secretary of War is understood to favor it, and the committees to direct their attention chiefly to it." Had this representative of the Army and Navy informed itself so as to properly speak for its patron, the views of Generals Sherman, Sheridan, Franklin, Wright, McClellan, Hancock, Pope, Smith, Averill, and other general officers who organized armies in war, might have made it hesitate to make a crusade against an organization which the great minds of Calhoun, Cass, and Polk labored to build up to meet the emergencies that might fall upon us.

General Sheridan might have informed it that the French and Prussian systems of supply were both inferior to ours in their late war, even in their own country, and would not have been used by them in our country. General Averill (our late Consul-General to Canada) might have informed it that the British officers, while criticizing our strategy, engineering, ordnance, etc., in the late war, pronounced our supply system wonderful—the most novel, daring, and successful professional results of the war. In a word, it would probably have felt bound, in justice to its position, to represent the Army intact—in fact, as in name. "Save us from our friends and we can take care of our enemies."

March 5, 1872.

ESPRIT DE CORPS.

THE House of Representatives has passed a bill authorizing and requesting the President to open friendly correspondence and negotiations with any or all civilized nations, with the view to procure the adoption, in the laws of nations, of a provision that captives in war shall not be personally retained as prisoners, but shall, under flags of truce, be returned at the earliest possible time to their own lines or vessels, and paroled until properly exchanged, so that the books of the commissioners of exchange of the respective belligerents shall determine the relative advantages in captives, and thus the horrors and sacrifices of prison-life be prevented. As this resolution originates in the House, it remains for the Senate to take action upon it before it becomes authoritative.

THE Secretary of the Interior has become so befogged by the various conflicting reports which come to him from Arizona that he has finally taken measures to secure information of the real condition of affairs in that Territory from some one less prejudiced than Mr. VINCENT COLYER. At the request of the Secretary, General O. O. HOWARD has consented to visit Arizona and report for the benefit of Secretary DELANO upon what he finds there. In his double character of soldier and philanthropist General HOWARD will, it is believed, be able to secure attention from all parties to the statements and recommendations he may have to make on his return. We wish him all success in his mission.

THE encouraging report made by the superintendent of the Naval Academy as to the conduct and proficiency of the Japanese youths admitted to that institution will no doubt result in the opening of the Military Academy to a similar number of students from Japan. Senator CAMERON, for this purpose, introduced a bill some time since, which being amended by the Senate was passed on the 29th of February. The bill provides "that the Secretary of War be and he is hereby authorized to receive for instruction at the Military Academy at West Point, not exceeding six persons, to be designated by the Government of the Empire of Japan: *Provided*, That no expense shall thereby accrue to the United States."

It has been decided by the Prussian Artillery that their field guns shall hereafter be of cast steel, and heavy orders accordingly have been given for their manufacture at KRUPP's steel works at Essen. In this connection it is to be noted that this decision has been made in the face of an enormous supply of other gun metal in France in the shape of bronze field ordnance.

SALE OF ARMS TO FRANCE.

FROM the speech of Hon. Roscoe Conkling in the U. S. Senate, on the 16th of February, upon Mr. Sumner's motion to appoint a special committee of investigation, we re-publish those portions specially interesting to the readers of the JOURNAL.

The commencement of the speech is devoted to criticism of the impulses in which the movement of investigation into the sale of arms originated. The Senator next dissects the preamble itself, showing that no discrepancy in the accounts—as suggested in that paper—exists; that the count of the indictment reading “the purchases of arms from the United States,” is a linguistic blunder, the French report, from which it is cited, admitting of no such construction or inference, etc. The charge first made by the Senator from Missouri, Mr. Schurz, that the Ordnance Bureau not only sold arms and munitions already existing in the surplus stock of the Government, but manufactured cartridges to be likewise sold, is next replied to, and in this connection the law of July, 1868, authorizing the sale of surplus stock is referred to, and the necessity of making raw material available by assembling it into shape, whether it be that of a gun or a metallic cartridge, the indispensable condition of the gun's usefulness to a purchaser, is illustrated. We quote the closing paragraph of this portion of the speech:

Now look at the proposition practically. Here was the Government, an enormous holder of pig lead; millions of pounds, more, perhaps, than could be found in all the country beside, were in the arsenals and manufacturing of the Government. Does the Senator think that although they could sell so many tons of pig lead, and so many hundred pounds of powder, and although they could sell so much sheet copper to make cartridges with, they could not put these things together and sell them as a marketable article, if the price and the sale not only of the ammunition, but of the guns to go with it, depended on the ammunition? The Senator's argument proves too much. The statute means nothing useful, unless it implies the power to burnish arms, to make them serviceable and marketable, to repair them, to add a ramrod or a bayonet; and I call the Senator's attention to the fact that in the report of the War Department, which once played so large a part in this case, the report which was at first relied on for the now *post mortem* discrepancy, it is said expressly that money has been retained to put in order the residue of the stores for sale. The argument of the Senator would prove that the Secretary admits that he violated the statute there. The argument would prove that buyers must take the arms as they were, rusted on the field of battle, blemished by the dew-fall, broken by the shock, take them as *debris* and refuse, instead of buying them in good and merchantable order. This would be absurd.

Mr. Conkling next recurs to the proclamation of President Grant, issued at the inception of the Franco-German war. The piece of history which follows the reading of this proclamation possesses a present interest which warrants its quotation in full, together with the succeeding passage between Messrs. Schurz and Conkling.

That proclamation followed the announcement of war at once. Before its issuance, E. Remington & Sons, on five different occasions, had been large buyers of ordnance stores; they had bought large amounts in lots and groups of lots. And just here it will not be out of place for me to ask who are the Remingtons, and who is Samuel Remington? A brief and sufficient answer will be found in the Senate Executive Document No. 72, of the second session of the Thirty-seventh Congress—a letter from the Secretary of War sent us on the 17th of July, 1862. It will be remembered that when the South was discovered to be on a war footing, and the veil was drawn aside which had partly concealed the most hideous political and military conspiracy of modern times, much haste and precipitation ensued in ordering munitions of war. Orders went by telegraph and by mail, and prices were judged of as best they might be from the facts before the authorities. Large orders went to the Messrs. Remington, and early in 1862, Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Stanton appointed a commission to look into orders and contracts for arms, at the head of which was the present Judge-Advocate General Holt. Robert Dale Owen, then of Indiana, was a member, and Major Hagner, major of ordnance, was an assistant of the commission. Here is its report, and I send to the Secretary, asking him to read the brief passages I have marked, first from the testimony of Samuel Remington, and then from the report.

The Chief Clerk read from Mr. Remington's testimony as follows:

Our house has been constantly engaged in the fabrication of arms and parts of arms for nearly forty years, and we now possess facilities for completing every part of the rifle and revolver second only to one other private establishment in this country, and we had expected such an increase of orders from the Government as would place us on a footing more nearly approaching equality with other private establishments.

Having business correspondence in all the principal cities of the South, we declined all orders for arms when there was the slightest ground to suspect the loyalty of the parties. As early as November, 1860, we commenced returning orders from our southern customers, and we have not furnished any one since who was known to sympathize with the rebellion. Jefferson Davis ordered five thousand rifles for the State of Mississippi in November, 1860, which was also peremptorily declined. In this we have only done our duty as loyal citizens. We claim no credit for performing our duty, nor do we wish to disparage others or make uncharitable comparisons; but justice to ourselves requires us to state that we have furnished the Government with our army and navy revolvers at fifteen dollars, while it was compelled to pay twenty and twenty-five dollars for large quantities of a similar arm confessedly no better than our own; and in all our intercourse we have been governed in all respects by the usages and regulations of the service.

The following extracts from the report of the commission were read:

The commission find that the Messrs. Remington have been for a number of years manufacturers of arms for the Government; that they have a large and well-supplied factory for gun-work; that, upon receipt of the above orders, they enlarged the capability of their establishment by the expenditure of about one hundred thousand dollars; that they are working zealously and at extra hours to expedite their work, and have now parts of all the five thousand pistols in hand.

The work on the rifles is also fully under way, and parts of a large number are in hand.

Mr. Remington has appeared before the commission and stated that they desired to devote the full capabilities of their establishment to the use of the Government; that they found they could manufacture pistols and rifles with fair profit to themselves at much less prices, provided the Government would secure to them work for a reasonable time by giving orders for arms to the extent given to other first-class manufacturers; that if permitted to contract with the Government for the manufacture of forty thousand rifles additional, or forty thousand Springfield muskets, they would agree to furnish the rifles with sabre bayonets at seventeen dollars each, or the Springfield muskets at sixteen dollars each, and would then charge the above ten thousand rifles, if confirmed to them, at the rate of seventeen dollars only; and, further, that in case their proposal, made in accordance with the advertisement of the Ordnance Department, to furnish army revolvers was accepted, they would likewise agree to include the number in the above order of July 30 as forming part of any number ordered, and at the rates stated in their proposal. The commission, accepting the above offer of Mr. Remington, postponed action on the above cases, and recommended the execution of contracts for forty thousand Springfield muskets at sixteen dollars, and for twenty thousand army and navy revolvers at twelve dollars.

As the said contracts have now been executed accordingly on the part of the Government, they hereby confirm the above orders of July 30 for ten thousand Harper's Ferry rifles and of July 30 for five thousand army revolvers, according to all their terms and conditions provided that the price to be paid for each rifle shall be seventeen dollars including appendages, and for each revolver twelve dollars, including appendages; and provided further, that they shall, within fifteen days after notice of this decision, execute a bond, with good and sufficient sureties in the form and with the stipulations prescribed by law, and the regulations for the performance of the contract, as thus modified, and upon their failure or refusal to execute such bond, then the said orders shall be declared cancelled and of no effect.

We are, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servants,
J. V. HAGNER, Major of Ordnance, assistant to Commission.
General J. W. Ripley, Chief of Ordnance.

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1862.

Mr. S. Remington, Ilion, New York.

DEAR SIR: In the report which we will make to the Secretary of War in a few days we shall take occasion to mention the reduced price at which Springfield muskets have been contracted to be manufactured, and think it would be only justice for us to state that the information on which our action, in insisting on this reduction as reasonable, has been based, came from yourself. Have you any objections to our referring to you in this connection by name? If you have, of course we will not do it.

Please answer by return mail, and oblige, very respectfully,
J. HOLT, Commissioner.

OFFICE OF REMINGTON'S ARMS, ILION, NEW YORK, June 25, 1862.

Hon. Joseph Holt, Washington, D. C.

SIR: We have your favor of the 20th instant, addressed to one Mr. S. Remington, and in reply have to say that we have no objection to your using our name, as suggested, in your report to the Secretary of War in connection with the manufacturing of the Springfield musket, etc.

We are, very respectfully, your obedient servants,
E. REMINGTON & SONS.

These extracts establish two things: first, that Remington & Sons gave all their facilities and energies to the Government during the war, refusing and rejecting all offers, at whatever profit, coming from the rebels, or from the enemies of the United States; second, that they volunteered to inform the Government that the prices offered them were excessive, and that at lower prices they were willing to make, because they could make with a living profit, the arms required. I think Samuel Remington may stand for the present upon that record. If he wrote the letter attributed to him I am sorry for it; but I repeat, I think he may stand for the present until some other snapper-up of unconsidered trifles shall rummage his pockets for other papers.

Dugald Dalgetty boasted of his loyalty; he said he was true to every Government as long it was his interest to be so. I hope that this standard of loyalty will not be too high for any man who, having served as the spy of Louis Napoleon, is ready in turn to serve the French republic, or the sons of Louis Philippe. I hope it will not be too high for those who are seeking to bespatter our Government with the mud in which they are dredging for claims against American merchants and American citizens.

Shortly after the proclamation to which I have called attention, the Ordnance Department discovered that Mr. Remington had business relations with France. Instantly transactions with him were arrested, and from that hour never was sale made by the United States to Remington; but the Government did continue the sale to other citizens of ordnance stores. Was this unlawful, was it immoral according to any code? Did the Franco-Prussian war make it an act of hostility to Prussia, for this Government to sell arms to our own citizens? Were France and Prussia alone arming? No, sir. The honorable Senator from Missouri has chosen to discuss this question as if the only market for arms sprang from the combat between these two nationalities. On the contrary, the allies of Prussia were arming, as well as Prussia's foes. The whole eastern hemisphere was arming. Russia was arming, Austria was arming, so was England, Egypt, and the Sultan of Turkey. Denmark was arming, Sweden was arming, South America was arming. There were strifes for empires and strifes for seas. Russia had given notice that she would dissolve or rend her treaty stipulations which limited the armament with which she might cruise in the Black Sea. Spain was on a war footing, in her own peninsula, and in the Island of Cuba. All Europe was to be embroiled. There was likely to be a riot of the nations. In every money-centre, and commercial mart on earth there was a market for arms. And we are told that at such a time, in the midst of such events, our Government must suspend its customary trade. Who says this? What publicist ever said it? In what tongue did he write? In what library can his words be found? Sir, I deny it. There is no such principle of public law, no such dictum. I challenge its production.

Why pervert and cramp the case, by arguing as if the

Rhine was the sole field for which arms were in demand? Remington himself sold arms to eight foreign Governments: to Denmark, forty-two thousand stand of arms; Spain, for Cuba, seventy-five thousand stand of arms; Rome, ten thousand; Japan, three thousand; South America, ten thousand; Sweden, thirty thousand; Egypt, sixty thousand; and others, nearly half a million stand of arms sold to foreign governments within the last three or four years, not to “scare geese,” not “to kill blackbirds,” but to carry on the grim trade of death, to lift still higher the purple testament of bleeding war. Mr. President, humanity may sigh and sicken, Christianity may shudder at the thought; but to talk about this being a breach of international law, is the very phantasy or hypocrisy of faded sentimentality, if it is not something worse. Prussia had her needle-gun. On a hundred battle-fields the world had seen the arms of America surpass all other implements of war; on a hundred battle-fields American artisans had proved their title to unequalled inventive genius. The needle-gun of Prussia alone, in the whole armory of the world, was entitled to comparison with the arms we made. Prussia had her needle-gun in numbers great enough. She therefore did not buy guns of us, although our ordnance stores did go in part, I am told, to Prussia; but she wanted no guns. I call the honorable Senator from Missouri as my witness to prove this fact. I quote him:

“The Senator from Iowa called already our attention to certain proceedings which passed between the Prussian legation and the War Department. He said that the Prussian minister had requested the Secretary of War to suspend the sales of arms for a little while, so that Prussian agents also might have an opportunity to bid. The Secretary of War having communicated to me the same statement at the time, or a short time after, I inquired of the Prussian legation whether this was actually the case.”

I pause to ask the attention of the Senator to that statement. A member of this body goes to the minister of war and asks for the statement of a fact touching a foreign government, the Secretary of War makes an explicit statement to the Senator upon his veracity; and that Senator tells us that he then goes to a foreign legation, communicates what he has heard, and inquires whether the statement of the American Secretary of War be true or not! Sir, we have heard much about official propriety; we have been told many things becoming and decorous in public officers. I venture no comment on the passage I have read, but I reserve the right to reflect whether this is an example we should improve our ways by following.

The application the Senator made was a very safe one, however. He inquired of the Baron von Gerolt, who was not only a truthful man, not only a Christian, not only a German to the core, and a watchful, zealous minister, but who was a friend of America in sunshine and in shade, and who carried with him from our shores not only a memory of the respect and affection in which he was held, but a thorough appreciation of the kindness, the friendship, and the fellowship that Germany ever found in the American Republic.

The Senator continues:

“The information I received was this: that indeed they had requested the Secretary of War to suspend the sales of arms for a certain time, but not with a view to buy for the use of the Prussian Government, which had arms enough.”

So the Senator was informed by the official representative of that Government—

“but in some way, by advancing money upon them, to prevent the sale of those arms to the French.”

MR. SCHURZ. The Senator is aware that I think the day after I made those remarks, I corrected them to some extent.

The correction I made was this: that an arms merchant from New York, having been advised of the sales going on here, had come here and made the suggestion himself, not that the suggestion had proceeded from the Prussian legation.

MR. CONKLING. The honorable Senator corrects himself upon a point not material now. His point is not in question here. I am citing the Senator to prove two things: first, that Prussia had the opportunity to buy of our citizens as all other buyers bought, and second, that Prussia declined, or did not improve the opportunity, because she was already equipped; in the Senator's language, that she had arms enough. That is all.

MR. SCHURZ. May I interrupt the Senator for a moment there?

MR. CONKLING. Yes, sir.

MR. SCHURZ. The Senator does not suppose I pretend to speak here as to the reasons which Prussia had for not buying arms. When I said that she had arms enough, that was my own supposition, nobody else's.

MR. CONKLING. Then the honorable Senator will allow me to say that he was unfortunate in putting the statement into the mouth of Baron Gerolt. Let me read what he said:

“The information I received was this:”

From the Prussian minister:

“that indeed they had requested the Secretary of War to suspend the sales of arms for a certain time, but not with a view to buy for the use of the Prussian Government, which had arms enough, but in some way, by advancing money upon them, to prevent the sale of those arms to the French.”

Certainly, if the honorable Senator meant to express a conjecture of his own, there was some infelicity in his putting it into the mouth of the German minister; but of course I make no point upon it if the Senator will only state what he means us to understand now as to the fact.

MR. SCHURZ. What I meant the Senator to understand was simply this, that that was parenthetically interjected as a remark of my own, for the Senator can very well understand that if Baron Gerolt had made a statement about the condition of his country to me in regard to such matters, I would not report it here. But that was one of the reasons which suggested itself very naturally, as we were all very well informed about the military condition that Germany was then in.

MR. CONKLING. Really the Senator presents me now with a piece of propriety too fine-spun for my comprehension. My mind is not microscopic enough to perceive the propriety which he says restrains him. Let me

understand it. He says now, a year after the war has ended, that he would not be guilty of stating what Baron Gerolt told him pending the war, touching the number of arms Prussia had. The Senator knows that there has gone into the military gazettes of Europe and of the world, a minute statement of all the armament of Prussia, from a gun-carriage to a canteen. What possible secrecy or confidence can there be at this late date about the armament or equipment of Prussia, or the report of that equipment made by Baron von Gerolt? Considering the Senator had no scruple in making known to the minister of Prussia the statement of the Secretary of War, and in comparing notes with the minister to know whether the Secretary of War told the truth, it seems to me it is very scrupulous in him now to shrink from telling what the minister said about matters which have already become notorious throughout the world.

Mr. SCHURZ. I merely wanted to inform the Senator that in reporting the conversation I had with Baron von Gerolt I desired to urge the principal point, and that the remark interjected there about the military condition of Prussia was a remark of my own. However, I do not consider the point relevant at all, nor does the Senator from New York, as I perceive. I think, therefore, it was hardly necessary to multiply so many words about it.

Mr. CONKLING. What, then, is all this about? The Senator says now that Prussia's full supply of arms was his own statement. Did he believe it when he made it?

Mr. SCHURZ. That Prussia had arms enough?

Mr. CONKLING. Yes, sir.

Mr. SCHURZ. To be sure I did.

Mr. CONKLING. Then I still call the Senator as my witness. We know how thoroughly informed he is touching the politics and public affairs of Christendom. We know the access and facility he has to learn such a fact as he states, and therefore I call him to the witness stand again to prove, not upon the testimony of Baron von Gerolt, but upon his own testimony, that Prussia had the opportunity to buy arms, but that she was armed and equipped, and did not want them.

Mr. SCHURZ rose.

Mr. CONKLING. But, sir, if the Senator will pardon me a moment, without calling him as a witness, I can prove the fact otherwise, inside this case, and outside of it by a cloud of witnesses; and if the Senator is sensitive about being quoted in this regard I will establish the fact without his testimony.

Mr. SCHURZ. Not at all. On the contrary, if the Senator had put the question to me directly he might have had a very short answer: "Yes, I believe so; there is no doubt of it." I did not want to put that remark into the mouth of Baron Gerolt; that was all. About the fact itself there cannot be the remotest doubt in the world.

Mr. CONKLING. Very well. Then let me apply the fact, as I was proceeding to do when I was stopped by the Senator. The fact, then, is that all comes alike, whether from the Black Sea, the Baltic, or the Mediterranean, whether in the eastern or the western hemisphere, had the opportunity in open market to buy ordnance stores in American markets. That is the fact. What, then, becomes of the pretence that we violated neutrality? What becomes of the allegation that France was favored? What becomes of the assumption that the Franco-Prussian war monopolized the arms market, and that we were bound to assume that all arms bought were destined for the single region occupied by that war?

But the Senator has another complaint. It is said that Richardson—and now I shall not forget to answer the question put to me about the mode of sale under the statute—"one Thomas Richardson, the known attorney of Messrs. Remington & Son," says the preamble, bought arms, and the Government of the United States is arraigned for selling to Richardson? Why?

Let me first remark that that statement in the preamble is shown twice over to be groundless: first, because the allegation is that the papers referred to show that Richardson was the known attorney of Remington & Sons, and those papers upon inspection show no such thing; second, the statement is false in fact, however bolstered up, that Richardson was "known" to the War Department as the attorney of Remington; and that is the meaning of the preamble; that is the force of the word "known" as there used. The allegation is not that he was so known to his family, or to Mr. Remington and to his family, or in the little hamlet where the Senator says Richardson lives; but the charge is that Richardson was known to the War Department as the attorney of Remington; and the honorable Senator from Missouri appears as the advocate and champion of that allegation. How does he attempt to prove it? By circumstances, nay, by theory and conjecture—nothing more. He says that the Government was bound to inquire who Richardson was, and he tells us that Richardson was "a little lawyer," "a little country lawyer," "a bellicose lawyer," and then, with inimitable facetiousness, he asked the Senate, did Richardson want these guns to bombard the heads of judges in place of bombarding them with arguments? Did he want them to "scare away geese," or "fire at blackbirds?" That is ineffably funny; it is mirthful in a side-splitting degree; but I ask the honorable Senator is it worthy a place in such an argument?

No, sir, Richardson did not want these guns to scare away geese. He wanted them to sell in the market at a profit, as he would have sold so many barrels of flour, or so many pounds of beef. He wanted them, as every other dealer wants a commodity, to make money upon them—that was his interest and object. Wherever a man's treasure is there is his heart also.

But the honorable Senator says the War Department should have known that he was a little country bellicose lawyer. Why so? It turned out in the course of the Senator's argument that he knew enough of the mode of transacting such business to understand that men do not come with their bids upon their lips, and present themselves face to face at the Ordnance Bureau. Such business is done by mail, or by broker, and on paper, not by word of mouth and in person. Therefore the Secretary of War had no opportunity to compare this man with

greater men, and see how "little" he was, nor how liable to be spoken of by the Senator with such magnificent disdain.

But the honorable Senator seems not to know the mode of transacting business at the War Department in the sale of stores. Does he know that every bid must be accompanied by twenty per cent. of the amount in cash? Does he know that a margin of twenty per cent. in money, is put up at the time of the bid, and that the balance must all be paid before the stores are delivered, and paid within thirty days, on penalty of forfeiting the margin of twenty per cent? Does the honorable Senator know it is a cash transaction—that the name of the buyer is cash? If I might air a faded classicality, I would remind him that the Roman poet tells us there is no color in money, and when the little bellicose lawyer sends his twenty per cent. of legal tenders with his bid, and follows it with his eighty per cent. of payment, his money is as good as if it were the money of the distinguished Senator himself.

If the bid of Richardson came in the due course of business and free from badge of suspicion, it would, of course, be treated like other bids, and if it were the highest bid, it would be accepted. What can it be supposed there was to suggest French agency in one bid more than in another, whether the bidder spelled his name Richardson, or spelled it otherwise? If the authorities suspected Richardson they were bound, the Secretary says, to inquire. If they had reason to know, or believe, or suspect him of being a French agent, then there was something to put them on inquiry. But this part of the case breaks down for the want of a leg to stand on; there was nothing to put the Department on inquiry, and the Secretary says there was no thought or suspicion that Richardson acted for France in any way. Is it pretended that Richardson's bid was in any respect peculiar, suspicious, or noticeable? Not that we have heard.

I have said that there seems to have been no reason to inquire into Richardson, or to pry into his circumstances or intentions. I want now to prove by the Senator that the War Department did not in fact know or suspect that Richardson was the agent of Remington, or the agent of France. How shall I prove it? By interviews held between the Senator and the Secretary of War at the time. Here is the Senator's own narrative of these interviews.

"The answer I received"—

that is, from the Secretary of War—

"in several of these interviews was that the Government had a right to sell arms to American citizens; that he did not know that the arms went into the hands of French agents, and did not see any reason to stop the sales."

If this statement is true, there is an end of Richardson upon the question of his being "known" to the War Department as the emissary of France or the agent of Remington; and I can prove by the Senator further that the statement is true, because he has been kind enough to support the veracity of the Secretary of War. He says:

"Understand me well. I am by no means willing to cast any aspersion of that kind upon the Secretary of War. I have always esteemed him an honest man."

I think the Secretary of War, with the indorsement of the Senator from Missouri, is witness enough to establish the fact that the War Department did not know or suspect that Richardson was the agent of France or the agent of Remington. The Secretary could not be truthful if Richardson was known as Remington's agent, because Remington had become known as the agent of France. What, then, is the truth of the whole matter? The Government went on with its sales, beginning long before the Franco-Prussian war and continuing long afterward. And here I quote from memory, not having lately looked—Senators fresh from examination will correct me if I am wrong—the statement of Vattel to this effect, that under circumstances like these it is an unquestionable right of every Government to "continue its customary trade." I think I am not wrong in the phrase, and the honorable Senator from New Jersey (Mr. Frelinghuysen), who has, I think, recently reviewed Vattel, will correct me if I am wrong. The action of our Government, unchallenged by Bismarck, unchallenged by Prussia, unchallenged by the representative of Prussia, is gainsaid now, as I have a right to say, and I invite a denial of the statement, with the full knowledge that claim agents of France rely upon it to bring out evidence wherewithal to pursue merchants in the city of New York. I repeat again, that I invite denial of the statement that this is one motive of this investigation, and a motive not concealed from those who bring it forward.

But, Mr. President, we are told that in transactions of ten million dollars, Americans have made a profit of a million. What of it? I am glad of it. I would it were two millions; I should not grieve if it were four. The French people were doomed to be beaten and stripped from the start, and if the profits they paid have gone into the workshops of America, and not into the workshops of Great Britain, amen, amen. The French people were no parties to the war. It was not their war. It was a sordid dynastic plot and raid of Louis Napoleon. The sooner his money was gone, the sooner the agony was over; the sooner the woeful pageant was passed; the sooner Alsace and Lorraine were lost; the sooner a sorry theatrical closed with the words, "Not being permitted to die at the head of my army, I lay my sword at the feet of your Majesty." Ask no grief from me, for the causes or the gold this gamester lost. His reign was a usurpation; his Government and his campaign were founded on a lie, and a lie will upset anything from an apple-cart to an empire.

No, Mr. President, no investigation to enable Louis Napoleon, or his successor, or the claim agents of France, to dog American merchants, or rummage their books and accounts to learn whether the sum be more or less they made from the profits of merchandise in the markets of the world.

We are told again that French officials have been guilty of embezzlement. Well, justice seems to be

overtaking them. Remington, overlooking apparently the ingratitude and the scandal of their attempting now to wrong him of his dues, has made valuable contribution to the information which has brought French culprits to justice. Let France punish her criminals; let France pursue her remedies; but do not let us soil the American name for effect in a presidential canvass, or to fish for evidence on which France or Frenchmen may harass manufacturers or traders in America.

In the House of Representatives January 8, 1872, Mr. Adams introduced the following bill, which was read twice, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no soldier or sailor, who having improperly absented himself from the service of the United States, did, in pursuance of the proclamation of the President of the United States of March 11, 1865, return thereto or report himself to a provost-marshal, and thereafter continue to serve faithfully until honorably discharged, shall be deemed a deserter. And it shall be the duty of the Adjutant-General of the Army to remove from all such persons the charge of desertion, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

Sec. 2. That all soldiers and sailors relieved of the charge of desertion under the provisions of this act shall be entitled to the same pay and allowances in every respect as if they had never absented themselves from the service of the United States, except that they shall not receive any pay whatever for the time during which they may have been absent as aforesaid.

A BILL has been agreed to by the Military Committees of both houses of Congress, authorizing the sale of the buildings and grounds at Houlton, Arrostook county, Maine, known as the Hancock Barracks. This post was established when trouble was apprehended on account of the disputed frontier between Maine and the British Provinces. It has not been occupied since the war.

ACCORDING to the *Elberfield Gazette*, quoted in the *London Broad Arrow*, out of the 3,453 Germans wounded before Metz, 95.5 per cent. were struck with Chassepot balls, 0.7 per cent. were wounded by the fire of heavy guns, while only 0.8 per cent. were wounded with cold steel. It is calculated that twenty-five per cent. of the French were wounded by German artillery projectiles, and about seventy-six per cent. by the needle-gun. From other calculations it is inferred that out of every three shots from the German batteries one wounded an enemy. Now, says *Broad Arrow*, it is undeniable that the fire of the German batteries was very good, and at times splendid; but we are asked to believe what rather overtaxes our credulity when it is stated that one shot out of every three did execution. It is true that each battery was fixed upon a carefully-measured site, but where variations of atmospheric density and rarity would interfere with accuracy to a much greater extent than is indicated. There is another element to be considered—the sorties. When a sortie was made, and projectiles could be landed amidst masses of men, one shell might wound a dozen men or more; so that the average effective shots cannot be ascertained by a mere comparison of wounded and shots fired. As much execution would be done in one sortie as would cover days of irregular firing.

THE surrender of Metz, with its French army of 175,000 men, is now under investigation by the Capitulation Committee of the National Assembly, and a delegation of the Municipal Council of Metz are to be examined. The idea is that the surrender was the result of Bazaine's treachery.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE following publications have been received at this office since last announcement:

PHYSIOLOGY OF THE SOUL AND INSTINCT, as distinguished from materialism. With explanatory demonstrations of divine communication of the narratives of creation and the flood. By Mariya Payne, A. M., M. D., L. L. D., professor in the medical department of the University, New York, etc. Crown, 8vo., \$5. Harper & Brothers, New York.

CHARACTER. By Samuel Smiles. 12mo, cloth, \$1 50. Harper & Brothers, New York.

BARNES'S NOTES, explanatory and practical, of the first epistle of Paul to the Corinthians. By Albert Barnes. Harper & Brothers, New York.

ALLEGORIES OF LIFE. By Mrs. J. A. Adams. Lee & Shepard, Boston; Lee, Shepard & Dillingham, New York.

SHAKESPEARE'S HENRY THE EIGHTH. Edited by William J. Rolfe, A. M. 16mo, cloth, flexible, 90 cents. Harper & Brothers, New York.

WATER AND LAND. Illustrated Scenes for the Young series. By Jacob Abbott. 12mo, cloth, \$1 50. Harper & Brothers, New York.

READING WITHOUT TEARS; or, a pleasant mode of learning to read. By author of "Peep of Day," etc.

ROUND THE WORLD. Round the World, including a Residence in Victoria, and a Journey by Rail across North America. By a boy. Edited by Samuel Smiles, author of "Character," "Self-Help," etc. Illustrated. 12mo, cloth, \$1 50.

BLADE-O'-GRASS. By B. L. Farjeon, author of "Grif," "Joshua Marvel," etc. 8vo, paper, 35 cents. Harper & Brothers, New York.

THE AMERICAN BARON. A novel. By James De Mille, author of "The Dodge Club," "Cord and Creese," "The Cryptogram," etc. Illustrations. 8vo, paper, \$1: cloth, \$1 50. Harper & Brothers, New York.

PATTY. A novel. By Katharine S. Macquoid, author of "Book-stone." 8vo, paper, 50 cents. Harper & Brothers, New York.

FAIR TO SEE. A novel by Lawrence W. M. Lockhart. Harper & Brothers, New York.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. M. A., TROOP C, EIGHTH CAVALRY.—You cannot be tried by a court-martial for the mere matter of getting married, but you can for disobedience of orders. Your wife is not entitled to rations.

R. McR.—Married men can enlist in the Army only on certain conditions or in case employment is furnished their wives as laundresses, etc. Once in the Army, an officer cannot lawfully separate a husband and wife, so far as she can remain with him in keeping with the requirements of his position as a soldier in the ranks, but the officer has no right to provide the wife with subsistence or transportation, unless she is allotted to the Army in some capacity recognized by the Regulations.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

FIRST INFANTRY.—The exhibition drill and hop of the "E. A. Kimball Guard," Company A, of this regiment, took place on the evening of February 29 at the regimental armory before a large and appreciative audience, among whom were the field and staff officers of the regiment, many prominent officers of other commands, and members in uniform of the Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, Seventy-first, Forty-seventh, Fourteenth, and other regiments. The drill opened at about 10 P. M. with the bayonet exercise by a detachment of eight files. This consisted of the steps, voltes, parries, thrusts, and blows with the butt, according to Kelton. No combinations of these, and no mutual exercises were introduced, but the movements performed were gone through with great life and ensemble. With the exception of one man's executing the "left rear volte" for the right no blunders were made; and we may say that this part of the drill was quite creditable. We would call attention, however, to the position of "guard," in which the appearance of the men was not quite uniform, some bending the body too much. The second part of the drill consisted of the manual and company movements, the company parading twelve files. The company movements consisted of marching in line and in fours, wheels in circle and about, and breaking into twos and reforming fours. These were very handsomely executed, especially the advance in line. The rear rank was kept well closed up—too well in fact—being at less than sixteen inches. We regret that all the movements were made by the right, as it would show the proficiency and readiness of the company better if movements by either flank were made indiscriminately. The halting and coming to carry arms was executed in splendid style, the pieces being brought down after the halt was finished, not simultaneously with the halting and bringing up of the foot in rear. We should have liked to see the company execute the wheels by company, the obliquing, and the formation of single and double rank, as these difficult movements would have given a fresh field for laurels, while giving variety to the programme. Captain Dobbs gave evidence of being a self-possessed and able commander, as well as a careful instructor, and his manner of giving commands was very distinct. He, however, through inadvertence, gave the command "right" instead of "right backward" "dress," and once wheeled the column of fours about toward instead of from the line of file-closers, one of whom passed through the interval. The company deserves special commendation for their steadiness, and for keeping their heads to the front. The step was quicker than regulation, being over 120 during one minute, by count. The manual of arms was executed at open order. The motions were performed with spirit and together, but we must demur from the verdict of the spectators, who loudly applauded whenever the butts struck the ground in the order and the fix bayonets. We regarded the crash with which this was done a blemish upon the drill, as well as an injury to the arms. The Tactics require that the piece slip through the fingers to the ground from a height of three inches, which precludes any such banging. The fingers were not closed in slipping them to the shoulder by some of the men. The manual was in some few points according to the system formerly used by the regiment. The tap drill consisted in a tap for each time (not for each motion) of the manual, and was well executed. The loading was confined to that "in nine times," which was also creditable. In the firing, Captain Dobbs did not take his position in rear of the file-closers as he should have done, as this drill was for exhibition and not for an instruction. The firing with front rank kneeling, though not prescribed by Upton, had a fine effect. In coming to "ready" in the firings some of the men made the first motion erroneously. Just before the conclusion of this drill, the captain was presented with a very elegant Ninth Corps badge by the company as a mark of its esteem and affection for him.

Dancing ensued after the drill, and was kept up with spirit and enjoyed by the company and its guests till a late hour.

FIFTH INFANTRY.—For some reason or other the "Old Jefferson Guard" has not prospered well during the past few years; in fact, its "Burger" days, or the time when General Burger, now deceased, commanded it, have long since passed. Under Colonel Meyer, its next commander, the regiment for a long period sustained its well-earned reputation, but a sudden trade-like movement of this officer lost him the respect of its members, culminating finally in his resignation. General Bendix next followed in command, but before this time the Fifth had begun to wane, and it soon became apparent that the influence of this officer, despite all efforts, was not sufficient to check it. Resignations became more frequent, and the number of discharges unprecedented, when it is known that in times past the service of ten, fifteen, twenty, aye, thirty years, were events of common note in this command. General Bendix has since resigned, and the regiment is now without a leader, other than the present lieutenant-colonel. While stating these familiar facts, we by no means wish to depreciate the standard of the Fifth, for at the present time its relative condition is perhaps superior, in many respects, to the German commands of the National Guard. Moreover, the regiment has a celebrity which can never die out, come what may, and we opine that the Fifth has now reached its limit of deterioration. Yet there are certain plans which if introduced could again place the regiment in its condition of yore, and, in our opinion, fairly

raise it even above its previous good standing. One of the first of these is the selection of an officer of competency—an American if possible—one whose past record as a soldier as well as a gentleman is above reproach. Financial ability on the part of this commander need not necessarily be a serious consideration, although, when combined with military capacity, this often aids a regiment. But military knowledge and good social standing must be required by this or any other regiment that wishes to succeed. The fifth has now been several months colonel-hunting, and the committee at one time settled upon a legal gentleman and former officer of the regiment. This officer, Major Philip F. Smith, was duly nominated, with free consent, and an election ordered; but, strange to relate, the officers refused to entertain a confirmation of the nomination, and the election was therefore postponed indefinitely. It is only necessary for us here to state, in passing, that this action of the officers of the Fifth was unkind, unmerited, and unjust. The former committee resigned, and a new one was appointed, composed of junior officers. These gentlemen have made several "tours;" have sought among the railroad Vanderbilts and the legal Spencers, receiving, we learn, a good-natured refusal from the former, and some encouragement from the latter. In the mean time the former committee on the colonely is reappointed, and the problem, we trust, will be finally solved satisfactorily by these gentlemen. Among the names at one time suggested was that of Lieutenant-Colonel Schieffelin, of the Sixth Infantry; and we understand this name has been well received on the part of the Fifth's officers. This latter gentleman is an American, with long and excellent experience in the National Guard. His promotions have been rapid, but, we opine, merited, and his social standard above reproach; and this, combined with ambition, energy, and love of the military, would doubtless make this officer a suitable leader of the Fifth. The introduction of the American element in German organizations has, and will continue to work well; and we trust the day is not far distant when distinct nationality in the National Guard will be abolished, as in the military service of the General Government. The Fifth, in fact all German commands, would greatly add to their general *esprit de corps* by following this rule. If it is really necessary that a German organization should have a German commander, let that officer surround himself with Americans on his staff, as the late commander of the Fifth, General Burger, did during his administration, the result of which was fully illustrated by the excellent condition of the regiment at that time. We trust the Fifth will be wise in its present choice of a commander, as it deserves success.

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.—Owing to the fact that the drill-room of the Kings county armory, located in Brooklyn, E. D., not being sufficiently spacious to manoeuvre more than about 200 men at a time, only two companies are usually ordered to assemble on the same evening for instructions in the school of the battalion, and in order to execute the various movements the companies are equalized as the number of men present reasonably permit.

On Friday evening of last week we witnessed the drill of Companies A and B, of this command, under Major Fred J. Karcher. At 8:15 o'clock the two companies were equalized into three commands of eight files each, the second company in line being nominally the color company, and, in the absence of the colors, a bright idea was displayed by ordering the tallest man to perform the functions of a color-bearer (the man selected, it was afterward remarked, was a house painter, who, it seems, in consequence of his height, found no necessity for the use of a ladder in painting a two story house). Some little time after formation of the line, and "just in time," a captain and lieutenant reported for duty, and were assigned to their respective positions, after which the drill fairly commenced. The manual of arms was executed very fairly; the marching in line of battle, advance and in retreat, was executed remarkably well, as also were several other simple movements. The firings, however, were very inferior; and it was a lucky thing, perhaps, that none of the men were provided with powder. It was a poor exhibition of marksmanship, some aiming right oblique, others left oblique, very few direct, and the pieces at volley were discharged apparently separately, judging by the successive distinct reports. The formation from column of fours into line of battle by two movements was upon the second trial executed handsomely. The drill concluded with a dress parade; the "troop," consisting of one drummer, being ordered by the acting adjutant to "beat off," but *le petit tambour* not being provided with a staff (baton) was permitted to stick fast, and make a noise on the "spot." At the command, "parade dismissed," the officers, five in number, were lectured by the grave major, and also invited to take "*nur noch eins*," and the companies were dismissed for the evening. On the whole, the drill was creditable, but there is abundance of room for improvement; and we would suggest that the major hereafter do more talking, and the men a little less. The commanding officer should have enforced more attention, for drills of this nature are ordered particularly for instruction. Moreover, company officers should set the example in this matter, for nothing looks worse than to witness company officers laughing and talking frivolously with men while the battalion commander is delivering instructions. There is too much of this in the Thirty-second, which otherwise, we think, is one of the best German organizations in either division.

THE TWENTY-SECOND VETERAN CORPS held its third annual dinner on the evening of February 29 at Delmonico's. The Twenty-second regiment, strictly speaking, is a creation of the late war, and one of the few National Guard organizations that has sustained itself well, while the majority of regiments similarly organized in this State and elsewhere have long since passed from existence, after a hard and lingering struggle. Since the war, the regiment has fully maintained itself, so that to-day it stands well ahead of the majority of its compeers in the National Guard. A regiment having so excellent a standard must necessarily draw to it first class officers and men. The members of the Veteran Association give practical evidence of this fact, and a more honorable assemblage in all respects than that of this third annual dinner, perhaps, never gathered around a banquet board. The association proper has some two hundred members, but for some reason (the cost, most likely) can scarcely gather more than fifty on these occasions, and in this instance it was even less than this number. It is true, eight dollars for a dinner for one is rather expensive for the ordinary pocket; still an expenditure like this occurs but once a year, and, when the event is duly considered, the amount is small in comparison with the pleasures and thorough enjoyment of meeting former comrades. Here men meet in social commune, who in past years have "summered and wintered" together in peace and in war, and whose separation in most instances from active membership of the regiment prevents to a large degree the old-time companionship. A veteran association is a useful appendage to any command, as it serves to keep alive a taste for the military avocation, without which the National Guard would soon become extinct, and it also serves to prevent retired members from forgetting that they at one time carried a musket in defence of their country. How frequently is it shown that members of the National Guard after a few years retirement lose all interest in the service; in fact, wonder to themselves that they ever devoted seven or more years to the details of the military art, and wonder still more when witnessing a street parade of troops through rain and mud. And all this, such a one is apt to say, for glory and the pomp and circumstance of military life! Yes, all this in most cases is soon forgotten after permanent discharge, and veteran associations alone serve to check its demoralizing effect on the general service. These organizations also aid recruiting, and a good and strong veteran association, like that of the Seventh or even of the Twenty-second, is a backbone at all times to any National Guard command. We trust the day is not far distant when the Twelfth, Thirteenth, and many other first class commands of the National Guard will have associations of this character worthy of the name. There is no reasonable excuse why they should not, unless, perhaps, their organization has been too long delayed, which we fear is the case, retired members having scattered to a greater or less extent. But we have digressed somewhat, and for fear the Twenty-second's dinner will grow cold we will commence its digestion.

The dinner by course, of course, was in Delmonico's best style, and around the banquet board were many familiar faces. At its head, as the presiding officer, was the ever genial Colonel Remmey, who will always be held in high esteem in the Twenty-second; on his left sat Colonel Porter, the present "advancer" of the regiment, and on the right General Woodford, the well-known orator and recruiter of Company G, who early in the war was taken from the squad of the Twenty-second and sent forth to a command in the volunteer service. There were perhaps some forty gentlemen present well met, and well adapted to each other. The dinner proper consumed some three hours, the wine meantime flowing freely but judiciously. The table was handsomely arranged, and a previously designated seat was provided for each member and guest. In the centre of the table was a mammoth bouquet of exotic flowers, which, when afterward placed in front of the presiding officer—who by the way is somewhat small of stature—so completely obscured him that its return to its original position became necessary. There were ten regular toasts presented and responded to, the responses as a rule being appropriate and eloquent, showing that the soldiers of the Twenty-second are not by any means exceptions to the rule that Americans are natural speakers. We have not space to give more than a mention of the toasts in turn, and the names of those who responded to them. To the first toast, "Our country," General Woodford responded in his usual fine style; and following this, on call, came a song in good style from Captain and now Lieutenant-Colonel Vose, of the Seventy-first. Colonel Porter briefly responded to the second toast, "Twenty-second regiment, National Guard," which was followed by a song from Captain Besson, the well-known baritone of the regiment. Lieutenant-Colonel Camp responded in his most happy manner to the third toast, "Harper's Ferry, 1862;" Captain Walker following in a characteristic song and encore. Captain Wingate, the modern agitator of everything of interest to the National Guard service, responded to the fourth toast, "Carlisle and Sporting Hill, 1863." The response of this officer was very happy, and at its conclusion the presiding officer toasted Captain Wingate as "an officer of the Twenty-second, whose important services were not fairly appreciated until he (the captain) had resigned." The fifth toast, "Riot duty 1863 and 1871," received a very able response from Mr. Davies, son of Judge Davies, which was followed by a song by Mr. Reid, with a flowery prelude extending from the commencement of the Rebellion to the present time, intro-

ducing, most appropriately of course, the different nationalities of almost every land on the face of the earth, with varied descriptions and characteristics thereof, halting finally in "Simon's Cellar." The sixth toast, "Our veterans in active service," received an appropriate response from Lieutenant-Colonel Vose; Captain Walker again being called into requisition for a song, which followed. Captain Besson, in pleasing, well-delivered remarks, replied to the seventh toast, "The recruit and the veteran;" while Captain Styles did most excellent justice to his name and subject in responding to the eighth toast, "Officers of the National Guard." Lieutenant Jardine lost his individuality for the time being, with "Woman," the ninth regular toast, while our representative lost himself on the "Press." Captain Besson again followed in vocal strains; after which Mr. Condon responded "by request" to the volunteer toast, "Adjutant Harding and the recruit class," in an effective manner, causing not a little merriment by his imitation of a veteran, etc. Captain or rather Colonel Palmer, "right of the line" commandant, Captain Clan-Ronald, and several others responded to toasts. The president read a characteristic letter from "Uncle John" Edwards, a favorite member, now on the Pacific we think, soon after which the pleasant and most orderly banquet of the "Vets" came to end. Colonel Remmey we have almost overlooked—very naturally, however, when circumstances and heights are considered. We, however, omitted to state that the colonel's opening address was exceedingly well delivered, and justly appreciated.

THE NATIONAL GUARD AND THE LATE GENERAL THOMAS, U. S. A.—Major-General Shaler, commanding the First division, in a circular, calls on the members of the division to contribute to the monument fund to Major-General George H. Thomas, either as individuals or commands, and gives specific details as to the manner of forwarding the money, subscribed. "In extending this invitation to unite in commemorating the services of this great and good man, it is not deemed necessary to recount his acts or extol his virtues," says General Shaler. "Let historians with their ablest pens illumine our country's history, and furnish the future student with examples of patriotic devotion by recording his military services. But let us with enduring metals erect a token of love, and furnish the present as well as future generations with an assurance that 'the good which men do lives after them.'"

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.—The third and last social concert and hop of this command took place on Tuesday evening at the State Arsenal, Brooklyn, and despite the intense cold was a most enjoyable affair. The music of "Charles Wernig's Grafulte's Thirteenth regiment band" was as usual most charming, but the dusty floors which the Twenty-third had "detailed" the night previous, and the inability of the "char" woman to scrub it on account of the freezing temperature, rendered dancing somewhat unpleasant. The majority however enjoyed (?) the dance to the last, notwithstanding these serious drawbacks.

The Thirteenth have several new projects in hand, and the erection of drill sheds is not the least of them. Major-General Jourdan has reappointed the regimental staff, and Company, I or some of its new members, it is said, have found out that they were never members of the regiment, by reason of not having signed the company roll!

SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY.—Companies H, I, B, D, and F, comprising the left wing, assembled for drill and instruction at the State Arsenal, in fatigue uniform, on Monday evening. It was exclusive, as usual, as also will be that of the right wing, Companies K, E, G, C, and A, which assemble at the same place and for same purpose March 18. Lieutenant-Colonel Vose will act as instructor at these drills, and is constantly showing good points as an instructor.

The attention of company commanders is called to the following extract from General Orders No. 1, brigade headquarters, series 1870:

Returns and reports required to be made by company commanders: A—Consolidated report within two days after each drill or parade by division, wing, battalion, or regiment; B—return of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, with residences, on or before the 1st of June; C—Copy of every order issued, on date of issue; D—Return of non-commissioned officers elected, with approval or disapproval noted thereon; E—"Special return," on or before 1st of April; F—Return of members to be dropped from the rolls, at least three weeks before annual inspection.

A strict compliance with the above requirements is requested, and company commanders will conform with the above in every particular. At all company drills, company commanders will see that their men are in full fatigue uniform (those companies having black belts will be allowed to use them), but perfect uniformity as to uniform must be maintained. Officers on duty will wear the sword. Non-commissioned officers will not wear the chevrons until they have passed the Board of Examination, and received their warrants. The commandant will hold company commanders to the strictest accountability for the enforcement of these orders.

This command has deservedly received the post of honor on the occasion of the General Anderson obsequies, it having been designated as the escort to the remains of this dead hero, when conducted through New York city some time during the present month. In reply to a letter from General Ward, commanding First brigade, Major-General McDowell, commanding Department of the East says: "I entirely concur with you in your judgment as to the

standing and past record of the Seventy-first regiment. I had occasion in the past to bear witness to its high qualities, having selected it to go into battle, and I shall be glad to accept of its services—if they are still willing to offer them—on the occasion of the transfer of General Anderson's remains from the Second avenue vaults to the foot of Thirty-fourth street, North River." Colonel Rockefeller, who is again in command of the regiment, has acknowledged the compliment paid his command, and, we learn, has courteously offered the command of the regiment on this occasion to Lieutenant-Colonel Vose, who, since assuming his new position in the field of the regiment, has won many well deserved laurels.

An election for major, vice Hanson, resigned, will be held in this command on the 11th instant. Colonel Lockwood, one of the handsome and distinguished officers of the late Volunteer Army, is the candidate mentioned for this field vacancy. The Seventy-first is looking in high stations for its new officers; it therefore, and especially in this instance, deserves commendation.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The third monthly meeting of the directors of this association took place on Tuesday evening at the First division headquarters, Colonel W. C. Church, vice-president, in the chair. At least two-thirds of the number of directors were present, and the meeting was of an interesting character throughout, giving practical evidence of attention and real work on the part of the directors.

There is nothing in these assemblages that partake of mutual admiration, nor is there any individual interest outside of that of marksmanship and the National Guard. Those who originated the association must necessarily be more or less publicly identified with its present doings, as every intelligent officer must fully comprehend; but the time we trust is not far distant when the First and Second divisions, the National Guard at large, its officers and members will fully consider the objects of the association, and appreciate its services by becoming members. After a formal reading of the minutes of the previous meeting by the secretary, and reports of committees, General Shaler read the bill which had been drawn up for presentation to the Legislature, entitled "An act to establish a rifle range and promote skill in marksmanship" for the State of New York.

The principal object of this bill is to ask an appropriation from the Legislature of a sum of \$25,000 upon the said association giving proof that it possesses a sum of \$5,000 in hand, the whole amount to be devoted to the erection of a range, suitable building, appurtenances, etc. The other sections principally concerned the appointment of officers, the methods of drawing money for requirements, and the selection of grounds for the contemplated range. The question of prizes to be offered was debated at length, especially with reference to those already in the possession of the association, which had been donated by Gatling and Remington. There was also considerable discussion as to whether the prizes should be shot for individually or by regiments. The matter was finally allowed to stand over, and the bill was reported approved and the committee requested to take measures to ensure its being passed. The manuscripts of the new Rifle Association Manual, compiled by Captain Wingate, was then produced. These were read, discussed, and the text of the manual finally adopted as that of the association. The following new members were then proposed and approved: Henry M. Knapp, Charles F. Conner, P. L. Boucher, and Alexander J. Roux, all of the Twenty-second regiment; after which the meeting adjourned.

TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY.—The second concert of the series to be given by this command will take place this (Saturday) evening at Burnham's Academy, Brooklyn.

The Twenty-third has at Albany a bill appropriating \$150,000 for a new armory. But the Brooklyn *Engle*, in a good-natured editorial article, while acknowledging the requirements of this fine regiment, pleads strongly economy, and says, "Wait a little longer, boys." The Western District commands have already waited too long, we think, while the Eastern District troops meanwhile are fast filling up by reason of having spacious and handsome quarters.

DISBANDMENTS AND CONSOLIDATIONS.—Orders from General Headquarters direct the disbandment of the Thirty-third and Eighty-seventh battalions of Infantry, Companies C and E of the Twenty-sixth battalion of Infantry, and their immediate mustering out of the service, the field, staff, and line officers consequently being rendered supernumerary. Brigadier-General Sylvester Dering, commanding Twenty-first brigade, Sixth division, is charged with the execution of the details of this order, as relates to the Thirty-second, and Companies G and E, Twenty-sixth battalion of Infantry; and Brigadier-General Bradley Winslow, commanding Sixteenth brigade, Fourth division, with the execution of that of the Eighty-seventh battalion—all in accordance with the provisions of the Code applicable to such cases.

The First regiment Cavalry is ordered to be reduced to a battalion of four troops, and the colonel, assistant surgeon, and surplus line officers to be rendered supernumerary. Major-General Shaler, commanding First division, is charged with the execution of this portion of the orders.

The Twenty-eighth regiment of Infantry is divided, in accordance with the provisions of the Code, into two distinct battalions, Companies A, B, C, G, H, and I to form one battalion, to be designated the Twenty-eighth battalion, retain-

ing the present field officers; and the other portion of the command, comprising Companies D, E, F, and K to form another battalion, to be designated the Fifteenth battalion, electing its own field officers. Major-General Woodward, commanding Second division, is charged with the carrying out of this provision of the orders.

The State, perhaps, to a certain extent, has strengthened the service by these changes; but we imagine it would have been benefited to a greater degree if it had entirely swept away the First Cavalry and the newly designated Fifteenth battalion, for ere long that result will follow, as in the instances of the Thirty-third, Eighty-seventh, and Twenty-sixth, mentioned in these last orders, and numerous other commands heretofore noted. The Twenty-eighth regiment has long suffered from separation of its parts, the companies designated as the Fifteenth battalion being located in the Western District of Brooklyn, and far away from the main body of the regiment, or its headquarters. The companies, therefore, have been reduced to mere skeletons, and undoubtedly will finally be disbanded by the State. The Twenty-eighth will now have an opportunity to show its activity, and, under the present arrangement, we opine, it will prosper more than ever.

FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.—This command assembled at its armory, Brooklyn, in full dress, on Wednesday evening, for general inspection, instruction, and drill. Colonel Austin was in command; and the regiment, numbering eight commands, twelve files, made a fine appearance. The two new field officers elect, Lieutenant-Colonel Rogers and Major Bush, were present, the latter of whom created no little sensation by appearing in an elegant new uniform, and assuming the responsibilities of his office. There was a large attendance of spectators. But few mistakes were made during the drill, and the colonel was unusually critical in his instruction and the conduct of the drill.

THE MAINE MILITIA.—The Legislature of Maine has done itself honor in choosing, by a concurrent legislative vote, General Joshua L. Chamberlain, president of Bowdoin College, Major-General of the volunteer militia of that State. No better choice could have been made. General Chamberlain is a soldier of reputation as well as a gentleman of high personal character and rare culture, and he has had an experience in the field as a soldier, and in the administration of State affairs as Governor of Maine, which has been an abundant preparation for his new position. The appointment of such men gives dignity and character to our military organizations.

VARIOUS ITEMS.—Captain Bird W. Spencer, commanding Fisk Guard, Company K, Ninth regiment, in promulgating the final decision of the Court of Inquiry and the approval of the Third brigade commander relative to his case, in Company Orders makes the following announcement: "The commandant of Company K takes great pleasure in communicating the above to this command. Having felt confident of the rectitude of his case, he well knew that justice would be done him, and that the final exoneration was simply a question of time. The undersigned takes this opportunity to extend his grateful thanks to the members of Company K and to those officers of the Ninth regiment who stood steadfast and true to the accused in the darkest hour of the investigation." A despatch announces the passage of the bill offered in the New York Assembly striking out the word "white" from the Military Code. This will allow the formation of negro militia companies and regiments in the National Guard. The State, however, requires no "black" soldiery, as the present number of "white" is adequate for all purposes. The Seventh Infantry drilled by wing at the arsenal armory on Monday and Thursday evenings. At regiment of the right wing on Monday the battalion formed the drill, twelve front, and the drill, under Colonel ten commands, exceedingly fine. The Twenty-third, on this Clark, was executed a detail (eight files, six companies) drill same evening, at Brooklyn. The weather on Monday at the State Arsenal, however, was very enticing for November, it will be remembered. The bright firesides of home. National Guardsmen to leave. New York Supervisors to pay General Shaler calls on the New York City for rations disposed at least the claims of the city register. The regiments of by the troops in July and November. For these bills, long ago, or at the time, became responsible. For these bills, and it is a burning shame regimental commandant for sergeants have not long ago been paid. Pay. Twenty-voices on these occasions are like vice in order. The 13, 20, second drill by wing as follows: Right wing, March 13, 20, and 27; left wing, March 15, 22, and 28. The pay hall proposed by this command, at the Academy of Music, in April next, to defray the expenses of refitting armory rooms destroyed by fire recently, has been abandoned. The regiment will give one of its regular band concerts on the 23d instant. Troop F, Third Cavalry, will be surprised (?) in calico modes on the evening of March 12 at the regimental armory. Major Karcher put Companies D and H, Twenty-second Infantry, through a course of sprouts on Monday evening; but he forgot the authorized method of instructions in "charge bayonets." Two or three members of the Third Cavalry, residents of Brooklyn, on being refused a free passage across the river, returned home. Will they be court-martialed? A promenade concert and ball of Companies A and B, Thirty-second regiment, takes place on Monday evening at the "Turn Hall," Brooklyn, E. D.

MOBILITY IN MODERN ARMIES.

(From the United Service Magazine.)

THE aim of Napoleon was always to destroy his enemy. This was his first object. Afterwards he manoeuvred at his ease, in the presence of a beaten army.

With inimitable art he disposed his corps in such a manner as to be able to mass them in the shortest possible time on any point of the theatre of war; and then, with consummate genius and cunning, he enticed and induced the enemy to march and disclose his projects.

If he succeeded in his plan, he fell upon his adversary like an eagle upon his prey. Hence his veterans of the Guard used to boast that the leader won all his victories with their legs, and not at the cost of their lives. Endowing his army with great mobility, he secured great strategical and tactical advantages at a small cost of bloodshed.

The secrets of success in all conquering armies have ever been the same, and assuredly, the most important is—mobility. Among the moderns, Frederick the Great was the first to discover its advantages, and by securing it in his armies he not only carried all before him, but also established his highest claim to martial glory. Marshal Saxe was of opinion that marches contributed more than battles to the success of a campaign, and he laid down the celebrated maxim that "success in war depends upon the legs of the soldiers;" and no improvement in the appliances of war will ever enable an army to dispense with that essential guarantee of victory—the utmost rapidity of motion—disciplined mobility.

The great merit of Frederick consists in having foreseen all the advantages that might be taken against heavy masses so difficult to set in motion, of troops capable of manoeuvring, accustomed to march over extensive ground in good order, capable of passing in the shortest time from the order of march to the order of battle, and *vice versa*—in a word, troops sufficiently trained to be able to manoeuvre in the presence of the enemy—to threaten one of his wings, to outflank him, etc.

Frederick revolutionized infantry tactics by introducing the formation and deployment of close columns by divisions. In the hands of his generals, his columns executed numerous tactical combinations before unknown—changes of front, echelons, passages of lines, etc.

The thin order was his invariable order of battle and order of manoeuvring in the presence of the enemy, and so his soldiers were exercised in moving in deployed lines; the country round about Berlin often beheld twenty battalions extending over a space of some four thousand yards, executing a march of twelve hundred paces in order of battle with admirable regularity and precision.

Pride and discipline made the Prussian lines veritable bars of steel; while their mobility made them irresistible in the onslaught, by enabling them to be massed with the greatest rapidity, and in the greatest numbers on the critical point, to make the crisis of battle at their own pleasure, thus being ever confident of victory.

This explains and accounts for all the success achieved by Frederick the Great, in spite of the enormous faults he committed, as it were at pleasure, against the most elementary rules of the art of war—his concentrations operated in the sight of the enemy—his flank-marches within cannon range of his antagonist. This also explains his bold marches across a country menaced by three formidable armies, his successful retreats after lost battles, his voluntary abandonment of the lines of operation, which he knew right well he could regain when he pleased. In one word, the Prussian army was more mobile than its rivals.

And the Emperor William, perhaps the most fortunate conqueror ever vouchsafed to earth, owes to the revived and enhanced mobility of his troops the largest part of his undoubted claim to martial admiration. Austria was crushed, as of old, by means of Prussian mobility; and then came the turn of France, in one short month almost annihilated by some twenty reversed Jena's, blows dealt with such rapidity that Kaiser Wilhelm might well be excused for considering them somewhat supernatural and "providential," as would appear, by his persistent thanksgivings to the Almighty.

It was at the very commencement of the campaign, namely at Wiesenburg, that the Crown Prince's sudden movement exhibited German rapidity and decision in contrast with French vacillation and delay; betokening on the part of the Germans a purpose and a plan and giving them the grand prestige of a victory on the territory of the power which had challenged them to war. It was the same at Worth, of Gravelotte, at Le Mans; but nowhere so striking and so glorious in results was superior mobility exemplified as in the entrapping of the entire French army at Sedan. Of course, it was the eye of Count Moltke that at once took in all the possibilities of the situation; but, without the perfect and disciplined mobility of the German troops—their rapid marches—Count Moltke's calculations would have failed, and Kaiser Wilhelm would not have won his glory and enormous war-indemnity.

And yet it appears that the Prussian officers are not satisfied with the excellence in this respect which they have hitherto attained. They believe that still more can be done, and without loss of time, so important do they consider this guarantee of victory, they are earnestly seeking for improvement.

Steadiness in the army is essential, but mobility, or celerity of movement, is indispensable. The possession of the former is the very soul of the latter; and the Prussians both of the former and recent date have acted on this principle. We have alluded to the severe drill practice enforced by Frederick to secure the steadiness of his men, and it is certain that the utmost severity of discipline prevails at the present day in the armies of Germany, especially of Prussia. Therefore, our soldiers cannot be too steady, but they are taught to acquire that celerity of motion of which steady drill should be merely the groundwork.

The military value of mobility is absolute—that is to say, its superiority will be manifest in all conditions of

warfare; but it has become immeasurably more indispensable under the new conditions of warfare introduced by breech-loading arms of precision. The extended range and accurate aim of modern firearms render it necessary that troops should be able to rush with great rapidity from one place of cover to another. Serried columns, or unwavering lines, moving in rigid formation across open ground, within many hundred yards of a hostile position, are now things of the past—abolished by necessity. The late war must be considered the type of all future European wars, and it taught us nothing more forcibly and conclusively than that the *tirailleur*, or skirmishing method of fighting will be ever in requisition. Now, it is obvious that efficiency in that form of warfare depends upon the power of rapid advance and rapid retreat.

It must be admitted, however, that the acquisition of mobility and its application in war must be preceded by important military reforms—reforms in organization. It is now agreed upon by all military authorities that no army in which the battalion is constituted the smallest tactical unit can manoeuvre with much rapidity in action.

And why? Because of the altered condition of warfare. In time of war, a battalion must consist of about one thousand men, if it is to be effective and repay the cost of the staff and general direction. This might answer in former times when, in battle, battalions could be kept in massive columns, or when deployed, were ranged in closed lines, on the "shoulder to shoulder" principle—enabling the commanding officer to observe the conduct of every individual, and to direct the general action of the whole body by word of mouth.

How different is the case now-a-days! The skirmishing order must be formed under fire in these days of paramount and overwhelming artillery practice. The infantry must be spread out; the men must be at considerable intervals, it will be necessary to give a much more extended front to the battalion than it showed formerly. The result must be that, as cover depends upon the inequalities of ground, no regular line, no unbending formation, can be maintained.

Such are the plain undeniable facts of the case, and the Prussians, in preparing for their grand martial epiphany, took good care to accommodate their tactical unit to the requirements of modern warfare. In their army the company is the tactical unit; and in battle it is a semi-independent command. Thus the difficulty before mentioned is readily met and disposed of; and all know how well the Prussian plan succeeded.

THE "FINAL AND AMICABLE" QUARREL.

(From the Galaxy for April.)

By all the laws of logic, John Bull ought now to be writhing on one or other fork of Dr. Woolsey's dilemma; but he apparently objects to impalement, and, wriggling off from our prongs presents us with a pair of horns of his own. He was, for example, regularly transfixed by the American Commissioners at Washington, who gave him his choice to pay in gross the Alabama "direct damages," or to refer to arbitration "all the claims growing out of the acts committed by the aforesaid vessels." He chose, as we thought, the latter alternative, deciding "to adopt the principle of arbitration." The American Commissioners "expressed their regret at this decision," but pinned him to his supposed choice, from which he now desires to wriggle away. Let him do it, provided he wriggles back to the other horn and will pay a gross sum for acknowledged damages.

The High Commission left to others what it could better have done itself. Americans did not ask to have the claims arbitrated, but paid, and accordingly came coaxing and menacing to the Washington conference, declaring they would waive the indirect damages if, and only if, the direct were acknowledged and on the counter paid. Payment then would have had advantages. To England it would have saved a treaty "expression of regret." To us it would have been both confession and redress; for, as Great Britain could not offer a penny without thereby acknowledging a fault (since we are not entitled to presume the base motives of interest or fear), a dumb payment would itself have been apology. What was true then is true now. Why should not the Geneva conference be prorogued, and the Washington conference reconvened to settle and pay a round sum?

This was and is the true and only function of the indirect Alabama claim, namely, to act as a lever upon English acknowledgment of the direct claim. Indirect damages would be untenable before a tribunal of reference; not that there is absurdity in the facts alleged, but an obstacle in the pleadings, or, so to speak, in the court practice. The English cruisers did raise the insurance rates, did ruin and transfer our commerce, did, probably, prolong the war. But the vagueness, indefiniteness, indistinctness, indirectness of these actual injuries, is quite sufficient to condemn any claim for pecuniary reparation founded upon them. It would be unwise for such tribunals to award vast damages, which are incapable of exact computation. One such award would kill this system of international arbitration, so charged with hope for humanity. Besides, what do indirect damages represent in our own minds? A pecuniary claim that ought to be paid? Not at all. They echo a sentimental grievance, which is good ground for going to war but not for maintaining a suit which sounds in damages.

The American commissioners, probably without expecting indirect damages, gave their British brethren the choice of acknowledging British liability for direct damages or of submitting to a general indictment of their government before a grave international tribunal, the purpose apparently being to secure in either case a formal satisfaction to wounded national pride. The English Government, as we had thought, chose the latter alternative, nor did it complain till the American "case" at Geneva had been a month in its possession. Still, as the British people seem to think their commissioners said what they did not mean, and signed what they did not understand, I, for one, would be glad to see

them, if they like, now take the other horn of the dilemma, and pay the direct Alabama damages without a Geneva decision.

That the treaty gives America the right to introduce a claim for consequential damages, many candid British thinkers admit. We are legally right, under the treaty language; but did not our commissioners, in the preliminary conversation, informally waive the indirect damages? No, they expressly refused to waive them, and only offered to withhold them in the event of a "final and amicable" liquidation of the debt without further delay. The only possible British argument is that the provision of the Geneva Conference was a final and amicable settlement; but this argument is disposed of by the historic fact that the British are talking of withdrawing their arbitrator, while the two countries are more hostile than ever. If, as the British say, there was no binding agreement to settle, *a fortiori* there was no settlement. The only contingency which could have shut out the indirect claims did not occur.

Most Englishmen would storm at being told that they were the real offenders under the treaty. But what is the fact? America, going to Geneva, did what the treaty gave her the specific right to do, and what Englishmen hoped she would not do. England went to Geneva, and apparently did what, under the treaty, she specially pledged herself not to do. How so? She says distinctly in the treaty that the three retroactive rules are "not a statement of principles of international law in force at the time the claims arose;" yet the British case at Geneva declares, regarding those rules, that "they are to be construed with reference to and in connection with, that long established body of international rules and usages which was, and is still common to Great Britain and the United States, with other civilized peoples." This is an offensive treatment of the spirit of the treaty. Submitting English liability for the Alabama to foreign adjudication was quite as much an American as an English concession—a concession only secured by framing retroactive rules designed, unless the Washington convention was a farce, to produce at Geneva a conclusion not admissible under the previous English theory. Of course the British Government was not asked to officially admit a foreign conclusion in the Washington conference, any more than in the London conference with Russia of the winter before. But it was agreed that these new rules should override what previously was, according to England, the international law. We may therefore regard the British case as pettifogging on the pivotal point; and were American journals rivaling the howls of sundry London papers, should probably also call it tricky and treacherous. But, with a single silly exception, the American press has been rather moderate, and will probably so continue.

By the way, who knows but that these same journalists may be a little frightened by the transatlantic roar? For, as Bottom says: "Masters, you ought to consider with yourselves: to bring in, God shield us! a lion, is a most dreadful thing; for there is not a more fearful wild fowl than your lion living; and we ought to look to it."

REAR-ADMIRAL A. P. RYDER has submitted to the British Admiralty, *Broad Arrow* says, that the mattresses stuffed with granulated cork, such as are occasionally in use in passenger ships, might be substituted for the hair mattresses now in use in her Majesty's service with considerable advantage, not only on account of their great buoyancy, but also owing to their economy in first cost. Twenty mattresses of the first pattern, with rib-sewing and only 8 lbs. of cork, and twenty of the second pattern, with rib-pieces and 11 lbs. of cork (a great improvement on the first pattern), have been sent on trial by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to the ships of the Channel fleet, to be tested for comfort; about their buoyancy there is no doubt. The Russian navy is supplied with these mattresses, and nearly the whole of a frigate's company was lately saved by their means, after a collision. The president of the Humane Society of the United States has stated that, having seen the paper read by Admiral Ryder at the United Service Institution in January last, he was pressing the matter upon the attention of the United States Navy. It has been stated by an officer of rank who was in her Majesty's ship *Bombay* when she was burnt off Montevideo a few years ago, that "All of the ship's company might have been saved by the hammocks if the latter had been buoyant." Nearly the whole of the marines (over 100) and many boys were drowned.

DIED.

CRAIGHILL.—On the 24th of February, in Baltimore, Maryland, Mrs. MARY MOXELL CRAIGHILL, the beloved wife of Colonel Wm. P. Craighill, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.

BILLINGS.—Tuesday morning, 5th inst., LAURA EDITH, daughter of Paymaster L. G. and L. E. Billings, aged 8 months and 7 days. Funeral from house of J. M. Tremaine, No. 541 Henry street, Wednesday, the 6th inst., at 2 P. M.

SMYSER.—At Norristown, Penn., on Monday, March 4, Mrs. MOLLIE B., wife of Lieutenant Jno. D. Smyser, U. S. Marine Corps.

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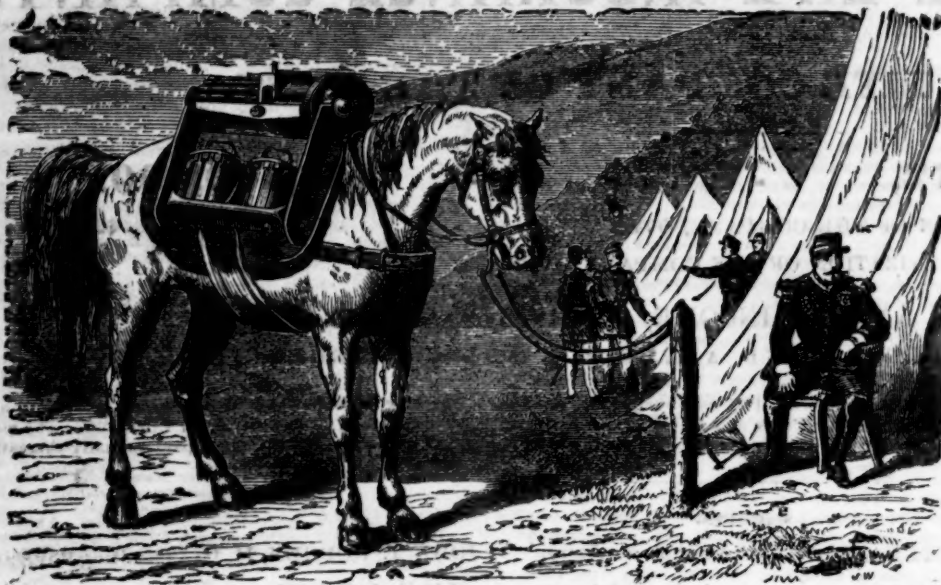
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